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Our Formal Garden at Neosho Fourteen Months After Planting

**F.O.B.
NEOSHO**

Price List—Fall 1927

**"Yours for
Growing Satisfaction"**

PRICES: These prices are f. o. b. Neosho except where prepaid mail prices are stated, and are subject to change without notice. We make no charge for packing, but use the best materials so skillfully that our shipments arrive in good condition even to foreign countries.

PREPAID PARCEL POST: For the convenience of our customers we have put in prices by Prepaid Mail. The tops of many items will be pruned before shipment but not as much as you should cut them back after planting.

QUANTITY RATES apply on trees or plants of one class or kind. For instance, 25 apple or crabapple of one or more varieties entitles you to the 25 rate. 25 shrubs of one or more varieties entitles you to the 25 rate. But 5 apple, 5 peach, 5 plum, 5 pear and 5 cherry would take the 5 rate.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES: If you require larger quantities than are quoted in this book, send us your list, giving the number required of each variety, for our quotation. We make a specialty of supplying orchardists and nurserymen. Address "Wholesale Department."

WHEN TO PLANT: In districts where zero temperatures are common or the winters are cold and dry, spring is the time to plant. Otherwise fall planting is preferable because some root development will be made and the plant will be ready to start growth as soon as spring comes. Around Kansas City and south, fall is usually the best time.

TERMS—ON FALL SHIPMENTS: No money is required with your order but just before shipment we will ask for full payment, or if you prefer, a payment of 10% and c. o. d. for the balance. However, c. o. d. shipments increase your cost by the amount of the charges for collection and increase our cost considerably.

The best plan on which to buy is full payment before shipment, because in any case you must trust the nurseryman to send you stock that is true-to-name and full of vitality.

TERMS—ON SPRING SHIPMENTS are the same as for fall excepting that a 10% deposit is necessary for reservation and holding your stock for shipment at the proper time.

INSPECTION: Every package bears the certificate of inspection of the State of Missouri, and we also comply with the regulations of other states into which we ship. We welcome rigid official inspection such as is given in some states upon arrival.

TRUE-TO-NAME WARRANTY: The best guarantee of truthness-to-name is the precautions and care we take in handling and labeling our stock. If, however, any tree or plant should prove untrue-to-name, it is understood and agreed that the Neosho Nurseries shall be liable for the sum paid for the stock which may be proven untrue and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

WHEN WE CAN SHIP: Fall Bulbs, Iris, Peonies and Perennials can be shipped in September, other stock the last of October.

Better Stock—Better Service

We adopted this slogan or motto, "Yours for Growing Satisfaction," to constantly remind ourselves that our prosperity depends upon the success of our customers. That motto is kept before us in every operation—propagation, digging, grading, handling, packing and shipping; also in supplying information on planning, planting and care of fruit and ornamental trees and plants.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee your complete satisfaction upon arrival of your order. If you should receive any unsatisfactory stock, please heel it in or handle as instructed on page 3, and notify us at once.

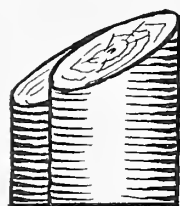
Neosho Nurseries Co.

NEOSHO, MISSOURI

Buy Fruit Trees By Diameter

We grade our fruit trees by diameter, measuring the thickness of the trunks two inches above the ground. This insures better values to our customers. The reason is this: At planting time you have to cut off 1, 3 to 1/2 the tops in order to restore the balance between tops and roots, because some of the roots are bound to be lost when the trees are dug in the nursery. Surely you are not concerned about the part you throw away, but rather about the part you have left.

Suppose you prefer the largest size one-year apple (2 yr. root). We would send you trees whose trunks are 9/16 of an inch thick and from 4 to 6 ft. tall. But if we graded by height only we could send you trees as small as a lead pencil, but just as tall as the 9/16 in. You can see what a difference there would be by looking at the following illustration of sizes according to diameter.



11/16 UP



9/16 TO 11/16



7/16 TO 9/16



5/16 TO 7/16



3/16 TO 5/16

When nurserymen buy fruit trees from other nurserymen, they are graded by diameter. The buyer can tell in advance what he will receive only when he buys by diameter.

We took 100 of each size Jonathan apple trees (one-year top, two-year root) at random from our stock and regraded them by height. Out of the 400 trees, 306 were 4 ft. to 6 ft. tall, 73 were 3 to 4 ft., and 21 were 2 to 3 ft. These 400 trees graded by height would have cost you at the 100-rate, \$105.27, but the same trees graded by diameter according to our method would have cost you only \$79.00—a saving of \$26.27.

Our trees are noted for their root systems and vitality. They are clean and healthy, free from injurious insects and disease, such as aphids, nematodes and crown gall. There are no better trees obtainable at any price.

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ORNAMENTALS

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Five-in-One Apple Trees

We have a limited number of apple trees with from 3 to 5 different varieties budded or grafted on as many different branches.

These varieties ripen from early summer to late fall—Duchess, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Delicious—all dependable, high grade apples.

You can imagine what a beautiful sight one of these trees will present in bearing.

The only pruning you will need to do is to cut back the side branches about one-half their length, and shorten any roots that are too long.

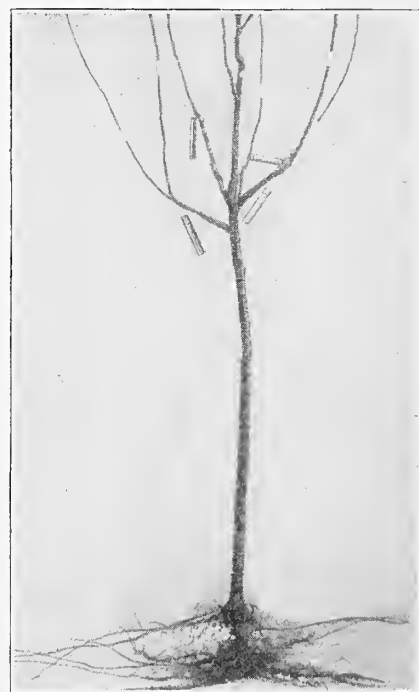
The top branch and trunk is the Delicious, the other branches are labeled.

These trees are 3 yrs. old with trunks 3/4 of an inch or more thick.

PRICES—F. O. B. Neosho, cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed upon arrival.

5 Varieties on one tree \$2.00
4 Varieties on one tree 1.75
3 Varieties on one tree 1.50

The white bands around branches in photograph at the right indicate where limbs should be cut off when planted.



"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

The Home Fruit Garden

Many people do not know how good is the taste of quality fruits picked fresh and ripe in the home garden, because they have tasted only fruits shipped in, which have to be picked before fully ripened. Furthermore, the varieties grown for the market are selected for productiveness, color, and to stand shipping rather than for high quality.

You can grow first class fruit if you will do your part. We guarantee what you order from us to be satisfactory upon arrival and will show you how to take care of it. It is a question of taking only one step at a time. (For information on varieties adapted to your district, see page 4.)

The First Step is to select a location. It is better to have the fruit garden some distance from the house than to sacrifice success by planting on a poor site or soil.

A site that is higher than the land around it is preferable since it has better air and water drainage, minimizing danger of loss from frost and avoiding wet feet, which most fruit trees and plants abhor.

The Second Step is to make your plan. You could have the following in a plot 162 by 131 ft.:

First row: 5 Apple, 33 ft. apart, 15 ft. from the fence. Space between rows 30 ft.

Second row: 5 Apple, 33 ft. apart. Space between rows 25 ft.

Third row: 5 Sour Cherry, 3 Peach, 20 ft. apart. Space between rows 20 ft.

Fourth row: 5 Plum, 1 Apricot, 2 Peach, 20 ft. apart. Space between rows 15 ft.

Fifth row: 18 Grape Vines, 8 ft. apart. Space between rows 10 ft.

Sixth row: 50 Blackberry, 3 ft. apart. Space between rows 6 ft.

Seventh row: 50 Raspberry, 3 ft. apart. Space between rows 6 ft.

Eighth row: 100 Asparagus, 15 inches apart, and 5 Rhubarb, 2 ft. apart.

Some varieties need more room when full grown than others of same kind. Yellow Transparent, a small upright grower, and Rhode Island Greening, a large spreading tree, represent extremes in apple trees.

Planting Distances

Usual Distance

Apple.....	30 by 30 ft.	—25 to 50 ft. apart
Apricot.....	20 by 20 ft.	—16 to 25 ft. apart
Cherry, Sweet.....	25 by 25 ft.	—20 to 30 ft. apart
Cherry, Sour.....	20 by 20 ft.	—16 to 20 ft. apart
Peach or Plum.....	20 by 20 ft.	—16 to 20 ft. apart
Pear, Standard.....	25 by 25 ft.	—20 to 30 ft. apart
Pear, Dwarf.....	12 by 12 ft.	—10 to 15 ft. apart
Quince.....	12 by 12 ft.	—10 to 15 ft. apart

	Plants	Rows
Blackberry.....	2 to 5 ft.	5 to 7 ft.
Black Raspberry.....	3 ft.	6 ft.
Red Raspberry.....	2 to 3 ft.	5 to 6 ft.
Current.....	4 to 6 ft.	6 ft.
Gooseberry.....	4 to 6 ft.	6 ft.
Grape.....	8 to 10 ft.	10 ft.
Strawberry.....	1½ to 3 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.
Asparagus.....	15 in.	3 ft.
Rhubarb.....	2 ft.	4 ft.

To determine number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply distance between trees in row by width of row. Take resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. For example: To determine number of trees, planted 30x30, required to set one acre. $30 \times 30 = 900$. $43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.

The Third Step is to send us your order with full assurance of a square deal. (See first page for terms, when we can ship, etc.)

Preparing the Ground

Land that has been in some cultivated farm or garden crop is usually in the best condition for fruit trees and plants. **Plow deep and work the ground thoroughly.**

An ideal soil, mellow, deep, fertile loam, is not often available and it may even be necessary to go to considerable trouble to improve the dirt you have; for instance, for fruit trees dig a hole 5 feet in diameter, throwing the surface soil to one side, then digging out the subsoil to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, putting it in a pile by itself. Then throw in a few shovelfuls of well-decayed manure. Next throw in the surface soil. In this set the tree and use other surface soil to fill the hole. The other pile of subsoil can be scattered on the surface. Well-rotted manure, wood ashes and ground bone or cottonseed meal can be mixed in with the surface soil used to fill the hole, but care should be taken to avoid having too much of any fertilizer come in contact with the roots. For gooseberries

and currants the holes should be about 2 feet in diameter and for raspberries and blackberries dig a trench 15 to 18 inches wide.

Handling Trees on Arrival

If possible plant at once. If the weather is too cold, put the box or bundle in a cool but frost-proof cellar.

If the weather is warm and you are not ready to plant, unpack at once and place the stock in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle and spread old sacks or canvas over them. Sprinkle enough water on the trees to keep them from drying out, but do not drench the roots and tops. If possible heel them in, preferably at the north side of a building where they will have protection from the sun and their development will be retarded.

Heeling in Trees

Select a well-drained location. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to hold the roots without crowding. Fine, moist soil should be packed rather firmly about the roots. Then heap more soil on the roots and a third or more of the tops. Some growers completely cover the trees. If the ground is too dry moisten the dirt about the roots. Some growers get their trees in the fall and heel them in over winter so as to be sure to have them on hand when conditions are right for planting in the spring.

Treatment for "Dried Out" Trees

Sometimes trees are somewhat dried out in transit but can be restored by burying them in wet dirt or put in a pond for one to three days.

Handling Trees at Planting

Success is largely a matter of avoiding exposure of roots and tops to the sun or drying winds, and to thorough firming the soil about the roots. Cut off any bruised or broken ends and shorten any roots that are extra long and put the trees at once in a barrel or tub about one-fourth full of water. Some use a semi-liquid of water and dirt (not heavy clay).

Setting the Trees

Assuming that the ground has been properly prepared, it will not be necessary to dig large holes. 12 to 18 inches square and about the same depth will be large enough for the average size apple tree.

The top soil should be put to one side so that it can be used to fill in about the roots.

After a tree has been placed in its exact position and about as deep as it stood in the nursery, the roots are spread out and **good top soil** worked under and around

Care of Transplanted Trees

The first two years is the critical period. It is of vital importance to have them make a good start, for summer drought is likely to prove fatal to trees of low vigor and slow growth. So it is necessary to cultivate thoroughly and systematically to conserve the moisture and aerate the soil. The first summer the soil should be frequently stirred to make a soil mulch and prevent baking and crusting of the surface. The second summer the ground should first be plowed deep, as early in the spring as possible. Cultivation should be stopped about July 15th to August 1st that the trees may have time to mature and harden in preparation for winter.

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them. Moving the tree slightly up and down will help to get the soil under the roots. Then fill the hole half full and **tramp the soil firmly**. After this fill the hole to the top and again **tramp the soil**. Lastly throw a few shovelfuls of loose dirt about the tree to prevent loss of moisture.

If you have to plant when the ground is very dry a bucket of water should be poured around the roots after they have been well covered but before the hole is filled. Ordinarily watering is not necessary and might do more harm than good.

Don't put manure or other fertilizer in the holes in contact with the roots; spread it on the ground around the tree.

Pruning the Tops

Even with a special tree-digger and particular care, part of the roots of trees dug in the nursery are cut off and the small feeding roots are lost anyway, so the tops have to be cut back to restore the balance. This is done either just before or after planting.

One year apple trees, without side branches, are cut off just above a sound bud, 24 to 30 inches from the ground.

Some varieties of one-year budded apple like Jonathan have side branches unless they have been pruned in the nursery. **These and two-year apple** should have all but 3 to 5 side branches cut off smooth close to the trunk. Select these branches on different sides of the trunk and spaced 6 to 8 inches apart. Leave also one branch growing from the top. Shorten this leader a little and cut back the selected side branches $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their length.

Pear trees are pruned like apple but usually headed lower, 12 to 15 inches from the ground.

Dwarf Pears are usually trained to pyramid form, which calls for a central trunk with side branches, the longest nearest the ground.

Peach—The fruit is borne on last year's wood. After the tree is planted, cut off the top 18 to 24 inches above the ground and cut off any side branches about an inch from the trunk, leaving one or two good buds.

Plums and Apricots are pruned like peach trees.

One-year Sweet Cherry are usually whips which are cut off just above a bud $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. from the ground.

Sour Cherry, even one-year, are almost always branched and the general practice is to cut off close to the trunk all but 3 to 5 selected side branches, leaving the central leader unpruned.

Quince are headed low, about 18 inches high.

Common Causes of Failure to Grow

1. Planting trees that were dug in the nursery before they became dormant.

2. Drying out from exposure to sun or drying winds, or freezing in the cold before setting out.

3. Crowding the roots into small holes cut in the sod.

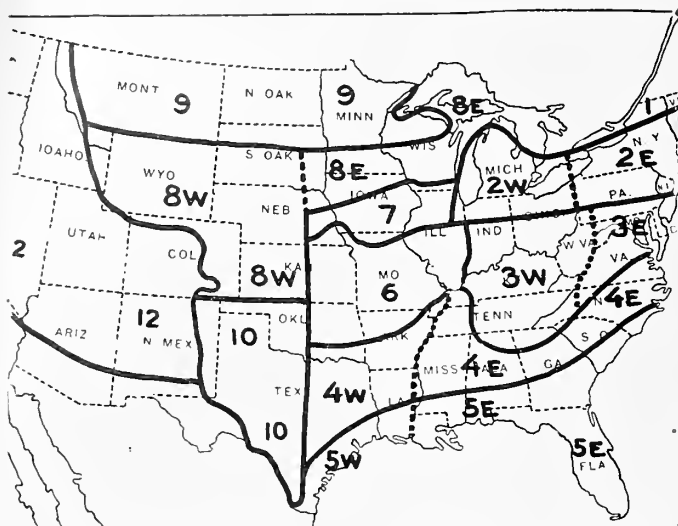
4. Failure to firm the soil closely about the roots.

5. Leaving the trees or plants uncultivated.

6. Leaving the tops unpruned.

7. Not planting at the proper depth.

8. Planting in soil too wet or too dry.



What Varieties to Plant

This map shows the fruit districts of the United States. In the tables a star indicates that the variety is known to succeed, two stars indicate the most dependable.

It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations.

The varieties are listed in their approximate order of ripening.

District Numbers

APPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Liveland Raspberry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yellow Transparent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Red Astrachan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wilson Red June	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchess of Oldenburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sweet Bough	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Harvest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maiden Blush	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ada Red	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wealthy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
King David	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
McIntosh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grimes Golden	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wagner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jonathan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delicious	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Winter Banana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Black Ben	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ben Davis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R. I. Greening	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Senator (Oliver)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Winesap	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spitzenburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rome Beauty	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stayman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
York Imperial	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Spy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
M. B. Twig	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paragon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baldwin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yellow Newtown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CRABAPPLE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Florence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Excelsior	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hyslop	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
QUINCE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Flemish Beauty	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lincoln	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bartlett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Garber	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Anjou	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Seckel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchess d'Angouleme	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kieffer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Winter Nelis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PEAR	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Flemish Beauty	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lincoln	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bartlett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Garber	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Anjou	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Seckel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchess d'Angouleme	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kieffer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Winter Nelis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

District Numbers

PEACH	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Mayflower	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greensboro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arp Beauty	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Erose (Early Rose)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Carman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Alton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hiley	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Champion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rochester	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Belle of Georgia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
J. H. Hale	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Elberta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elberta Cling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elberta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crosby	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Late Crawford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Late Elberta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Krummel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heath Cling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PLUM	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Waneta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wild Goose	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Omaha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Endicott	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Abundance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
America	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burbank	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Red June	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Green Gage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Satsuma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wickson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bradshaw	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lombard	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Italian Prune	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shropshire	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
French Damson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
APRICOT, Superb	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Black Tartarian (Sweet)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Richmond (Sour)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Montmorency (Sour)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English Morello (Sour)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Napoleon (Sweet)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gov. Wood	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Windsor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GOOSEBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Downing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Champion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CURRENT	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
London Market	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perfection	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White Grape	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GRAPE	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Moore Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Campbell Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Worden	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brighton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Concord	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Herbert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Diamond	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Niagara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Agawam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wilder	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BLACKBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
McDonald	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Early Harvest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eldorado	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DEWBERRY, Lucretia	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Cardinal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cumberland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cuthbert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ranere (St. Regis)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
STRAWBERRY	2	3	4E	4W	6	7	8	10	11
Ozark Early	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aroma	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dunlap	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Progressive	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



The Incomparable Delicious.

Prices on Apple and Crabapple

Two-Year—2-yr. top, 2 yr. roots		Each	5	25	100
Diameter	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1½ up	5 to 7 ft.	\$0.65	\$0.55	\$0.50	\$0.40
1½ to 1½	4 to 6 ft.	.55	.45	.40	.35
1½ to 1½	3½ to 5 ft.	.45	.35	.30	.25
One-Year—1 yr. top, 2 yr. root		Each	5	25	100
Diameter	Height	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1½ up	4 to 6 ft.	.50	.40	.35	.30
1½ to 1½	4 to 5½ ft.	.35	.30	.25	.22
1½ to 1½	3 to 5 ft.	.25	.20	.17	.15
1½ to 1½	2 to 4 ft.	.20	.16	.14	.12
By Mail Postpaid					
1½		Per 3	Per 10	Per 25	
1½		\$1.68	\$4.38	\$9.41	
1½		1.21	3.30	6.71	
1½		.89	2.20	4.55	
1½		.72	1.76	3.80	



This 4 yr. old Black Ben is one of 500 of our trees planted by W. S. Cope.



Neosho Trees Have Superior Root Systems

We challenge comparison of our trees with those from any other source.

If you want whole-root trees we can supply them.

Some experienced orchardists prefer piece-root grafted apple trees because the main side roots come from the scion.

If you try our trees you will come back to us for any new plantings.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Apples

Every home garden and farm should have at least a few apple trees of summer, fall and winter varieties. They will give satisfaction far beyond the time, labor and money required.

This condensed table will help to choose an assortment that will give you apples the year round if you have a good cellar.

Most summer and fall varieties ripen over a period of several weeks and many are good for cooking before ripe. Winter varieties are picked when mature but before they are ripe enough to eat. Maturity can be told by the changing from a hard dead green color to warmer reds and yellows, by the seeds turning brown and by the readiness with which the stem separates from the twig.

Varities marked * are adapted only to northern climate. Under "Size," M—Medium; M-L—Medium to Large; L—Large;

V-L—Very Large.

Under "Quality," F—Fair; G—Good; V-G—Very Good; B—Best.

Under "Use," C means for Cooking; D for Dessert.

Varities	Color	Size	Quality	Use	Keeps in Common Storags
EARLY SUMMER:					
Liveland Raspberry	Red Striped	M	G	C, D	2 Weeks
Yellow Transparent	Yellow	M	G	C, D	2 Weeks
MIDSUMMER:					
Red Astrachan	Red Striped	M. to L.	G. to V. G.	C, D	3 Weeks
Duchess of Oldenburg	Red Striped	M	G. to V. G.	C	2 Weeks
Wilson Red June	Deep Crimson	M. to L.	V. G.	D, C	3 Weeks
Sweet Bough	Greenish-Yellow	M	G. to V. G.	C, D	2 Weeks
Early Harvest	Pale Yellow	M	G. to V. G.	C, D	1 Weeks
LATE SUMMER:					
Maiden Blush	Yellow-Red Blush	M	G	C, D	7 Weeks
Ada Red	Purplish-Red	M	V. G.	D, C	3 Weeks
Wealthy	Red Striped	M. to L.	G. to V. G.	D, C	5 Weeks
FALL:					
McIntosh*	Bright Red	M. to L.	V. G. to B.	D	9 Weeks
Grimes Golden	Golden Yellow	M. to L.	B.	D, C	10 Weeks
King David	Dark Red	M	G	D, C	12 Weeks
Wagener*	Red and Yellow	M. to L.	V. G. to B.	D, C	8 Weeks
Jonathan	Bright Red	M. to L.	B.	D, C	12 Weeks
WINTER:					
Delicious	Red Striped	L	B	D	10 Weeks
F. I. Grasing*	Green and Yellow	L	V. G.	D, C	12 Weeks
Winter Banana	Yellow and Red	M. to L.	G. to V. G.	D	10 Weeks
Spitzenburg*	Yellow and Red	M. to L.	B.	D, C	12 Weeks
Black Ben	Bright Red	M. to L.	F	C	14 Weeks
Ben Davis	Red Striped	M. to L.	F	C	16 Weeks
Rome Beauty	Red Striped	M. to L.	G	D, C	14 Weeks
Baldwin*	Bright Red	M. to L.	G	D, C	14 Weeks
Northern Spy*	Red Striped	L	B	D, C	14 Weeks
Winnap	Dark Red	M	G. to V. G.	D, C	14 Weeks
Stayman	Red Striped	L	G. to V. G.	D, C	14 Weeks
Senator (Oliver)	Dark Red	L	G	D	12 Weeks
Mam. Black Twig	Dark Red	L	G	D, C	16 Weeks
Paragon	Dark Red	M. to L.	G. to V. G.	D, C	16 Weeks
York Imperial	Red Striped	L	G. to V. G.	D, C	16 Weeks
Willow Twig	Green and Red	M. to L.	F. to G.	C	16 Weeks
Champion (Collins)	Red and Yellow	M	F	C	16 Weeks
Yellow Newtown	Yellow	M. to L.	B	D, C	18 Weeks
CRABAPPLES: These varieties ripen about two weeks apart.					
Floresce	Red Over Yellow	M	G	C	2 Weeks
Excelsior	Red and Yellow	V. L.	G. to V. G.	C, D	2 Weeks
Hyslop	Red Over Yellow	M. to L.	G	C	6 Weeks



This Delicious apple tree is 4 years old and has about a hundred apples.

Enjoy this kind of Growing Satisfaction

"Have planted some of your stock nearly every spring for the past six years and can say have not lost any except one Jonathan tree."—October 10, 1926. J. L. Runyan, Vigo County, Indiana.

Cherries

You may buy cherries fresh or canned; but if you ever tasted any fresh and ripe from the tree, you will surely want a few trees of your own. Sweet cherries thrive only in favored localities, preferring a sunny, equable climate and a deep, dry, gravelly or sandy loam. But the sour cherry can be grown almost anywhere. It is notably hardy and quite adaptable to different soils and climates, preferring a moderately heavy loam. The soil must be well drained. The three leaders—Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello—ripen over a season of nearly forty-five days.

The sour cherry makes a fine ornamental wind-break and gives great satisfaction in the home garden.

Under "Size," M—Medium; L—Large; V L—Very Large.

		Size	Color	Season
SOUR CHERRIES:				
Early Richmond		M	Light Red, changing to Dark Red	Early, 10 days ahead of Montmorency
Popular for canning.				
Montmorency		L	Red	Midseason
Most popular and dependable cherry; best sour for eating fresh and canning.				
English Morello		M	Dark Red	Late
Ripens 10 to 14 days after Montmorency; hangs long on tree.				

Prices on Sour Cherry

One-Year Diameter	Branches	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
$\frac{1}{8}$ up	4 ft. up.....	\$1.00	\$0.90	\$0.80	\$0.70
$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1/2 ft. up.....	.80	.70	.60	.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$	2 1/2 ft. up.....	.65	.55	.45	.35
$\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	2 ft. up.....	.45	.35	.30	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	2 ft. up.....	.30	.25	.20	.18

By Mail Postpaid

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
$\frac{1}{8}$	\$2.58	\$7.38	\$15.56
$\frac{1}{4}$	2.11	5.76	11.66
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.47	3.68	7.76
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.00	2.66	5.22

SWEET CHERRIES:

	Size	Color	Season
Black Tartarian	V. L.	Black	Early
Very good to best; most dependable sweet cherry.			
Wood	L	Light Red	Early
Very good.			
Bing	V. L.	Dark Brown, almost Black	Late
Very good.			
Napoleon (Royal Anne)	L	Pale Yellow	Late
Good to very good; most popular sweet.			
Windsor	L	Dark Red, almost Black	Late
Good to very good.			

Prices on Sweet Cherry

One-Year Diameter	Whips	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
$\frac{1}{8}$ up	4 ft. up...	\$1.00	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$0.65
$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1/2 ft. up...	.80	.70	.60	.55

Quince

The ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained, fairly rich soil, are long-lived, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gardens.

Prices on Quince

Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate
$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$	3 1/2 ft. up...	\$0.85	\$0.75

By Mail Postpaid

Per each.....	\$0.97
Per 3.....	2.41



"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Plums

Plums are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves and marmalade, and unexcelled for canning and drying. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples or peaches can be grown. Most of them bear the third or fourth year. One of the best fruit trees for the home garden.

Under "Size": S—Small; M—Medium; L—Large; V L—Very Large.

Under "Ripens": V E—Very Early; E—Early; M—Midseason; L—Late.

Under "Quality": F—Fair; G—Good; V G—Very Good; B—Best.

Varieties	Ripens	Quality	Size	Color
JAPANESE VARIETIES:				
Abundance.....	E	G	M	Bright Red
Burbank.....	E	V. G	M	Dark Red
Red June.....	E	F	M	Dark Red
Satsuma.....	M	F	L	Dark Red
NATIVE VARIETIES:				
Omaha.....	E	G	L	Light Red
Wild Goose.....	V. E	F	M	Bright Red
HYBRID VARIETIES:				
America.....	M	M	M	Golden Yellow with red cheek
Endicott (Mammoth Gold).....	E	G	L	Dark Red
Wickson.....	M	G	V. L	Dark Red
DOMESTIC VARIETIES:				
Bradshaw.....	M	G	M	Purplish-Red
Green Gage (Reine Claude).....	M	B	M	Yellow
Italian Prune.....	L	G	L	Dark Blue
Lombard.....	M	F	M	Purplish-Red
DAMSON VARIETIES:				
French.....	L	G	Small	Dark Blue
Shropshire.....	L	F	Small	Dark Blue
HANSEN HYBRID:				
Waneta.....	V. E	V. G	V. L	Red

The Italian Prune is a freestone. The others are cling or semi-clings.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM is very hardy, bears young, often second year. Fruit is nearly inch in diameter, bright red; sweet, juicy and fine flavor.

Apricots

One of the most delightfully luscious fruits when eaten fully ripe and fresh from the tree. Ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts.

SUPERB (Freestone)—Smooth, light salmon color, with numerous red dots; very good quality.

Prices on Plum, Apricot and Compass Cherry

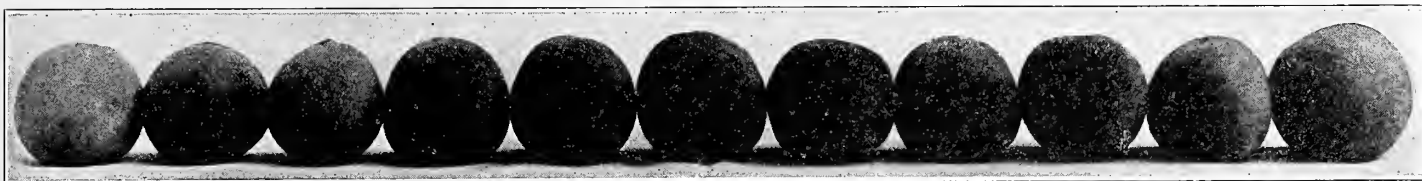
Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
$\frac{1}{8}$ up	5 ft. up.....	\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.50	\$0.45
$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	4 ft. up.....	.60	.50	.40	.35
$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$	3 1/2 ft. up.....	.45	.35	.30	.25
$\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1/2 ft. up.....	.35	.30	.25	.20
$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	2 ft. up.....	.25	.20	.15	.12

By Mail Postpaid

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
$\frac{1}{8}$	\$1.98	\$5.26	\$10.56
$\frac{1}{4}$	1.51	3.72	7.96
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.17	3.16	6.55
$\frac{3}{4}$.....	.85	2.14	4.01

"The shipment arrived in good shape last Friday. Am well pleased with everything that I have bought from you. Some asked me where I got such nice looking trees and I told them from the Neosho Nurseries. They remarked about the cherry trees most; said they were the finest that they had seen."—March 3, 1926, Mr. Ralph E. Berkshire, Ottawa Co., Okla.

"Just wish to say that many of the peach and plum trees that I bought from you several years ago bore wonderfully this season. When I am in the market for more trees and shrubs will sure know where to go to get my money's worth."—September 17, 1926, Mr. R. L. James, Fayette Co., Kentucky.



These Elberta peaches, eleven to the yard, were grown on Neosho trees by Mr. George Edrington, Osceola, Arkansas, who has bought our stock every year, except one, since 1917.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

100 Elberta trees of each size graded by diameter would bring \$100 at the 100-rate. Regrading these same trees according to height gave this result: 134 were 5 ft. up, 148 were 4 ft. up, 173 were 3 ft. up, 39 were 2½ ft. up, and 6 were 2 ft. up. At the 100-rate they would bring \$119.25. Thus the customer who buys trees by diameter such as we offer gets more for his money.



AGAIN TIME PROVES THE VALUE OF NEOSHO TREES

Here is a picture from McNary, La., of Elbertas from Neosho Nurseries trees purchased in the fall of 1921. The new owner sent it to us in August, 1926, and gave us a new order for 5,000 peach trees of several varieties.

Satisfaction Means Repeat Orders

"If I am not mistaken this makes fifteen thousand trees I have bought of you in the last seven years. Our dealings have been so satisfactory that it has been a pleasure to me to mention the Neosho Nurseries to my friends."—Mr. E. T. Russell, Tennessee.

"The Hale peach trees which I bought of you some years ago had their first marketable crop this year. I desired to get the open market opinion on these peaches so late one Saturday afternoon placed a 14-quart basket on a roadside stand on a through-traffic automobile road nearby. It went within fifteen minutes after I left it and at twenty-five cents higher than the market price of peaches. The countryside comment is 'I never saw anything like them.' It is needless to say I am pleased with the trees and your way of doing business."—October 5, 1926, Mr. Oliver Williams, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Peaches

You can never know how good peaches taste until you pick them fully ripened from the tree. Fresh, ripe, home-grown peaches over a season of nearly three months may be had at little expense. They can be grown almost as far north as apples and will succeed farther south. The soil should be moderately fertile, but must be well drained. Peaches will not do well on hard, impervious clay, nor on very alkali soils.

M—Medium. L—Large. V L—Very Large. F—Fair. G—Good. V G—Very Good.

*Hardest varieties. Elberta ripens July 28 to August 8 in Southern Missouri.

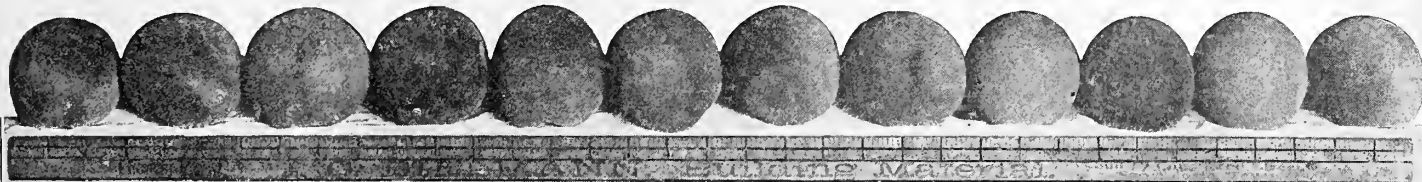
Varieties in Seasons	Flesh	Size	Quality	Days Ahead of Elberta
VERY EARLY:				
Mayflower.....	White—Semi-Cling.....	M.....	F.....	50
EARLY:				
Greensboro*.....	White—Semi-Free.....	M.....	F.....	40
Arp (Beauty).....	Yellow—Semi-Cling.....	M.....	G.....	38
Erose (Early Rose).....	Red and White—Cling.....	M.....	V. G.....	35
Carman*.....	White—Semi-Free.....	L.....	G.....	24
MIDSEASON:				
Alton.....	White—Semi-Free.....	L.....	G.....	18
Hiley.....	White—Free.....	L.....	G.....	15
Champion*.....	White—Free.....	M.....	V. G.....	15
Rochester.....	Yellow—Free.....	L.....	V. G.....	15
Belle (of Georgia)*.....	White—Free.....	L.....	V. G.....	8
J. H. Hale.....	Yellow—Free.....	V. L.....	V. G.....	5
Early Elberta.....	Yellow—Free.....	V. L.....	G.....	3
Elberta Cling.....	Yellow—Cling.....	V. L.....	G.....	2
Elberta.....	Yellow—Free.....	V. L.....	G.....	Days After Elberta
LATE:				
Crosby**.....	Yellow—Free.....	M.....	V. G.....	5
Late Crawford.....	Yellow—Free.....	V. L.....	V. G.....	8
Late Elberta.....	Yellow—Free.....	V. L.....	V. G.....	20
VERY LATE:				
Krummel.....	Yellow—Free.....	L.....	G.....	30
Heath Cling*.....	White—Cling.....	L.....	G.....	40

Prices on Peach—1 Yr. Top, 2 Yr. Root

Diameter	Height	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
1½ in. up	5 ft. up.	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$0.30
1½-1¾	4 ft. up. . . . .	.45	.35	.30	.25
1¾-2	3 ft. up. . . . .	.40	.30	.25	.20
2-2½	2½ ft. up. . . . .	.25	.20	.18	.15
2½-3	2 ft. up. . . . .	.20	.15	.12	.10

By Mail Postpaid

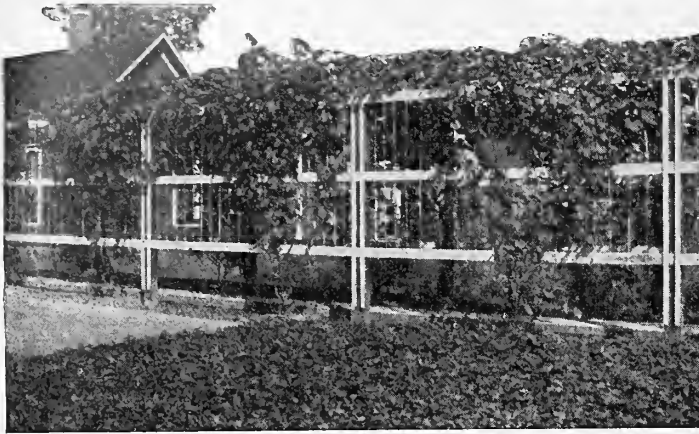
	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
1½.	\$1.53	\$3.80	\$8.06
1¾.	1.34	3.18	6.61
2. . . . .	.87	2.16	4.80
2½. . . . .	.70	1.64	3.26



A YARD OF J. H. HALE PEACHES

These Peaches were picked in August, 1919, from Neosho Nurseries Trees. Mr. Albert Steves of San Antonio, Texas, wrote us January 19, 1920, "These Peaches were not the largest—one I had weighed sixteen ounces, and it was solid and the finest flavor of any Peach I have ever eaten. According to my idea, it is the finest Peach that has ever been grown in this section."

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



These Concord and Niagara grape vines bore fruit the second season. They were planted by our customer, Mr. Wm. Meyers of Brookfield, Mo., in the spring of 1922, and the picture was taken in October, 1923.

Grapes

The surest, most dependable of fruits—hardy, vigorous, productive—and bear the second or third year. Every yard or garden should have a few grapevines. They take little room, are quite ornamental trained over arbors, fences, walls or buildings, and they also produce good fruit in spite of neglect or unfavorable conditions. Of course, they respond quickly to care and attention; especially do they require severe pruning. Some varieties are sterile (marked *) and must be planted near others for cross-pollination.

If the soil is poor or not well drained, the home grower can easily provide a remedy. It is worth while then if necessary to dig a generous hole 2 feet deep, put a pailful of old bones in the bottom, cover them with good earth and plant the vine.

Under "Size:" S—small; M—medium; ML—medium to large; L—large.

Under "Quality:" G—good; V G—very good; B—best.

Variety	Ripens	Size	Quality
Concord.....	August-September.....	M. L....	G.
The most dependable. Most used for grape juice.			
Moore Early.....	About 2 weeks before Concord.....	M. L....	G.
Not so productive as Concord.			
Agawam.....	Soon after Concord.....	L.....	G.
Keeps long.			
Brighton*.....	Just before Concord.....	M. L....	V. G.
Widely adaptable.			
Delaware.....	Just before Concord.....	S.....	V. B.
Keeps well. Vine is small grower.			
Diamond.....	Just before Concord.....	M. L....	V. G.
Better than Niagara.			
Niagara.....	With Concord.....	M. L....	G.
Flavor is best a few days after picking.			
Barry*.....	Soon after Concord.....	L.....	V. G.
Keeps long.			
Campbell.....	Before Worden.....	L.....	V. G.
Attains full color before it is ripe.			
Herbert*.....	With Concord.....	M. L....	V. G.
Keeps long.			
Wilder.....	Just before Concord.....	L.....	G. V. G.
Vigorous and hardy.			
Worden.....	About week before Concord.....	M. L....	G. V. G.
Better quality and juicier than Concord but not so dependable and productive.			

Prices on Grape Vines—Extra Select Plants

	Each	5	25	100
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Concord.....	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.06
Moore Early.....	.20	.15	.12	.08
Other Varieties.....	.30	.25	.22	.20

Write for prices on No. 1 plants, commercial grade.

By Mail Postpaid

Add 8c for 3 vines, 15c for 10 vines, 22c for 25 vines, 36c for 100 vines.

How to Plant

Grape vines are usually planted in the spring. If set in the fall, mulch them heavily or mound the dirt up over the top to prevent injury from alternate freezing and thawing. This mulch or dirt must be removed in the spring. Set 8 ft. apart in rows 10 ft. apart. Cut back the roots to 6 or 8 inches and plant the vine so the lowest bud is just above the ground. Press good soil firmly about the roots. Cut off all but one cane and prune it back to leave only two buds. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary. (Illustration at the right shows vine properly pruned, root and top.)

Pears

One of the highest quality fruits but should be picked before entirely ripe. Pears may be grown wherever apples succeed. They prefer heavy clay and clay loams and on such soils the growth is slower and there is less danger of blight. As a rule, growth should not be stimulated, certainly not with manure. The pear tree is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best fruit trees for yard planting. "Standard" Pears are grown on pear roots and are set 20 to 30 feet apart.

Under "Size:" S—small; M—medium; L—large; V L—very large.

Under "Quality:" I—inferior; G—good; V G—very good; B—best.

Variety	Size	Quality	Season to Use
SUMMER:			
Lincoln.....	L.....	G. to V. G....	Aug.-Sept.
Does well further South than Bartlett. Bears young.			
Bartlett.....	L.....	Excellent.....	Aug.-Sept.
The old favorite. Bears young.			
Flemish Beauty.....	L.....	V. G.....	Sept.-Oct.
Very hardy. Widely successful.			
FALL:			
Garber.....	L.....	I.....	Sept.-Oct.
Succeeds further South than other varieties.			
Seckel.....	S.....	B.....	Oct.-Nov.
The standard of quality. Bears young.			
Duchess (Dwarf only).....	V. L.....	V. G.....	Oct.-Nov.
Succeeds best as dwarf. Bears young.			
Anjou.....	L.....	V. G.....	Oct.-Dec.
Slow to come into bearing.			
WINTER:			
Kieffer.....	V. L.....	I.....	Oct.-Nov.
Succeeds further South than most varieties.			
Winter Nellis.....	M.....	V. G.....	Oct.-Jan.
The best late keeping pear.			

Prices on Pears—Standard

Two-Year	Each	5	25
Diameter Height	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 1/2 in. up 4 1/2 ft. up.....	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$0.60
1 1/2 - 1 3/4 4 ft. up.....	.75	.65	.50
1 3/4 - 2 3 1/2 ft. up.....	.60	.50	.40
2 - 2 1/2 2 ft. up.....	.40	.35	.30
One-Year	Each	5	25
Height	Rate	Rate	Rate
4 ft. up.....	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.35
3 ft. up.....	.40	.35	.30
2 ft. up.....	.25	.20	.18

By Mail Postpaid

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
	Rate	Rate	Rate
4 ft. up.....	\$1.66	\$4.22	\$9.21
3 ft. up.....	1.32	3.66	7.80
2 ft. up.....	.85	2.14	4.76

Dwarf Pears

Are propagated on quince roots, which make the trees slow, dwarfish growers, and less subject to blight than standard pear trees. The fruit is same as that of standard trees. They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year. They are especially valuable for home gardens and small yards, where they are ornamental as well as useful. They should be planted 10 to 15 feet apart and 4 or 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Since they should never be more than 12 feet tall it is often necessary to remove one-half to two-thirds of the annual growth late each winter.

Prices on Pears—Dwarf

Diameter	Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme, Seckel.	5 Rate
1/2 - 5/8	Height 2 1/2 ft. to 4 ft.....	Each Rate
		\$0.75
		\$0.65

By Mail Postpaid

Per each, 87c; per 3, \$2.41; per 10, \$6.80.



"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Blackberry and Dewberry

City people do not know the really delectable flavor of fully ripe blackberries, since, even for local markets, they must be picked before they are fully ripe and they do not ripen in transit. The cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality. They are easily grown and bear abundantly the second year.

EARLY HARVEST (Early)—Glossy black, medium size, good quality not very hardy, requiring protection in the North.

ELDORADO (Midseason)—Medium to large, jet black, sweet and melting, very good quality; very hardy; vigorous and productive.

MCDONALD (Very Early)—A blackberry-dewberry hybrid. It is large, oblong, very good quality; drought-resistant, vigorous grower; plant in rows eight to ten feet apart. The vine trails on the ground the first season like the dewberry but grows upright the next year. Grown in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Not hardy and is self-sterile. Plant every fourth row with Lucretia Dewberry or Early Harvest to develop good berries.

LUCRETIA (Very Early)—The best known and most widely planted dewberry. The berries are large, long, firm and good quality, very sweet if left on the vines a day or two after they would be picked for shipping.

Prices on Blackberries

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Eldorado	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$5.00
Early Harvest . . . . .	.75	1.50	5.00
McDonald . . . . .	.60	1.25	4.00
Lucretia Dewberry . . . . .	.60	1.25	4.00

By Mail Postpaid

Add 10c for 10 plants, 14c for 25, and 36c for 100.

Cultural Directions

Where winters are mild plant in the fall but mulch with straw or coarse manure for winter protection.

Plant 3 feet or more apart in rows 5 feet or more apart. Set an inch or two deeper than in the nursery row and cut back the tops to 6 inches or less.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are set and continued every week or two until a month before freezing weather. Pinch off the tops of the young canes when at a height of 2½ feet—3 feet. Immediately after picking, old canes should be cut out and burned and also all but 3 or 4 new canes to each plant.

A wire trellis is often used. Posts are set 15 to 30 feet apart in the row and the canes tied to a wire about 2½ feet above the ground.

Gooseberries and Currants

Are used chiefly in making jams, jellies, preserves, pies, tarts, etc. They contain a large amount of pectin, which is necessary for jelly making. Gooseberries are grown slightly farther south than Currants, suffering less from hot, dry weather. Bear second or third year.

Currants

LONDON MARKET (Midseason to Late)—Very hardy. Medium to large, dark red, rather acid. Clusters compact.

PERFECTION (Midseason)—Large, bright red berry in long, compact clusters; sprightly, subacid. Vigorous and productive.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white currant. Large clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor; slender but productive grower.

Cultural Directions

Plant in fall except where winters are severe.

If placed permanently among fruit trees the foliage is usually healthier and the plants more productive in such locations.

Set 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Broken roots should be cut off and the tops cut back to within about 6 inches of the ground. Set a little deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Gooseberries

DOWNING—The most widely grown variety; medium to large; pale green. Vigorous, and very productive; rarely attacked by mildew.

OREGON (Champion)—A large green berry, season late. Very productive, rarely attacked by mildew. An improved variety which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton.

Cultural Directions

The soil should be cool, well drained and very fertile. Silt or clay loams are best. Cultivate frequently during the growing season. After the first year the cultivation should be shallow.

Liberal quantities of stable manure and wood ashes will generally prove profitable.

The currant worm attacks both gooseberry and currant and should be sprayed as soon as they appear with arsenate of lead, 1 lb. powder or 2 lbs. paste to 50 gallons of water.

Raspberries

This tempting fruit is easy to grow and is produced the second season after planting.

CARDINAL (Purple)—Most popular purple variety in Missouri. Hardy and drought resistant.

CUMBERLAND (Black) (Midseason)—The most widely planted black raspberry because of its productiveness and quality. Berries are extra large, fine and sweet.

CUTHBERT (Red) (Late)—The best red because of its superior quality and flavor. Berries are large, rich crimson, firm and one of the best for canning.

KANSAS (Black) (Early to Midseason)—Large, firm, sweet, well-flavored berries and strong, prolific canes, resistant to drought.

RANERE (St. Regis) (Red) (Everbearing)—Bright red, small to large berries. Canes are hardy, prolific, healthy, drought-resistant. Bears very early; after old canes have borne the young canes begin bearing and produce until frost. Very thorough cultivation is necessary, otherwise berries of first crop will be small and no second crop may form. Succeeds further south than other varieties.

Prices on Raspberries

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Cumberland (black)	\$0.60	\$1.25	\$4.00
Cuthbert (red) . . . . .	.60	1.25	4.00
Kansas (black) . . . . .	.60	1.25	4.00
St. Regis Everbearing (red) . . . . .	.60	1.25	4.00
Cardinal (purple) . . . . .	.75	1.50	5.00

By Mail Postpaid

Add 10c for 10 plants, 14c for 25, and 36c for 100.

Cultural Directions

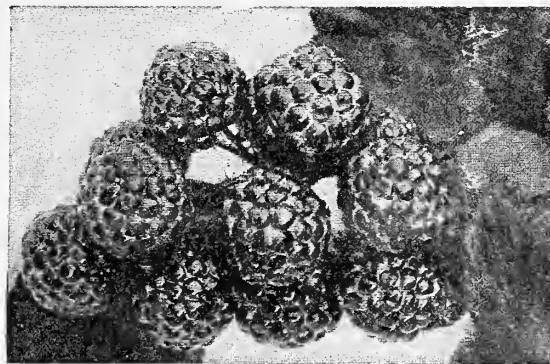
May be planted in the fall where winters are mild, but should be mulched with straw or coarse manure for winter protection. Usually spring is the best time, especially with black or purple varieties.

Space plants 2 to 4 feet apart, in rows 5 to 8 feet apart, red varieties closer than blacks. Set an inch or two deeper than they stood in the nursery, in good rich soil; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. Pinch back the young canes of black raspberries when 18 to 24 inches tall. This causes side branches to grow on the canes and makes the bushes more stocky and self-supporting. The next spring cut the side branches back a third to a half.

Red raspberries require no pruning except where the canes are very tall they may be cut back to 5 or 6 feet in height.

Leave not more than 4 or 5 canes per plant, except possibly with very vigorous growers. Remove and burn old canes when the crop has been picked.

The dewberry trails on the ground and the tops are usually tied to stakes or wires in the spring. In cold climate a mulch of straw or earth is necessary in the winter.



Cumberland Raspberry—Very Productive, Extra Good Quality.

"Trees and plants from your nursery are thrifty and have proven very satisfactory."—September 6, 1926, Smith and Ray, Madison Co., Mississippi.

Prices on Currants

Two-Year No. 1			
	Each	5	25
London	Rate	Rate	Rate
Market	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.15
Perfection . . . . .	.30	.25	.20
White Grape . . . . .	.25	.20	.15

By Mail Postpaid

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
London	\$0.85	\$2.18	\$4.05
Market	1.00	2.68	5.30
Perfection . . . . .	.85	2.18	4.05

Prices on Gooseberries

Two-Year No. 1			
	Each	5	25
Downing	Rate	Rate	Rate
Market	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.15
Oregon . . . . .	.30	.25	.20

By Mail Postpaid

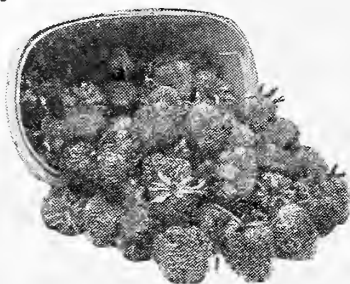
	Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
Downing	\$0.85	\$2.18	\$4.05
Champion	1.00	2.68	5.30

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Strawberries

Are the first fruit to ripen in the spring. Fresh or preserved, they are delicious and healthful, and help out on the grocery bill. Like blackberries and raspberries, they reach their highest quality when fully ripened before picking, which is not the case when grown for market. They do well on almost any soil if well drained, deeply worked, and well fertilized. Standard varieties produce good crops the next spring after planting.

All the following varieties are self-fertile and can be planted alone.



The Everbearing will produce the first summer and fall. The second year they bear in the spring and continue fruiting until severe frost comes. They are particularly fine for the home garden. Fifty to one hundred plants set about a foot apart in beds 4 to 5 feet wide will supply a small family with berries through the season.

Standard Varieties

AROMA (Midseason to Late)—A richly colored, large berry, deliciously aromatic in flavor. Ripens over a long season. Its chief merits are resistance to disease, productiveness and attractiveness, firmness and high quality of the fruit. Best adapted to silt or clay soils. 125,000 crates, 24 quarts each, were shipped out of Neosho in 1922, practically all Aroma. They were sent to New England, Canada, Colorado, Texas and numerous other states.

(Senator) DUNLAP (Midseason)—One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productiveness. A medium sized handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy, very good quality. Plants are very hardy and drought-resistant. Adapted to any type of soil and wide variation in climate.

OZARK (Early) (Extra Early)—Dark red, excellent quality berry, large for their season. The plant is vigorous and productive.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing)—Bear first summer and fall, second year in spring and fall. The berries are medium size, dark crimson, and delicious in quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy and productive. It needs a rich soil amply supplied with moisture. If an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately. The first season the blossoms and runners should be cut off until about the middle of July.

Prices on Strawberries

For spring shipment only. These varieties are self-fertile and will bear, even if planted alone.

Strawberry plants are packed 25 in a bundle. Orders are filled for 25 or in units of 25.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 500
Aroma	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$3.00
Dunlap . . . . .	.50	1.25	4.00
Ozark Early . . . . .	.50	1.25	4.00
Progressive (Everbearing) . . . . .	.75	1.50	6.00

By Mail Postpaid

Add 8c for 25 plants, 12c for 100, and 26c for 500.

Cultural Directions

Cover the ground with well-rotted manure—a wheelbarrow load to each 100 square feet. Plow or dig the ground and pulverize deeply and thoroughly.

Do not plant in ground that has just been in sod; if you do, the white grubs will probably destroy the plants.

Cut back the roots to about 4 inches and put them in water. Be particularly careful to set plants the correct depth, the crowns just level with the surface, and firm the soil about the roots.

Cultivate about once a week, and only an inch or two deep, but not when the ground is wet.

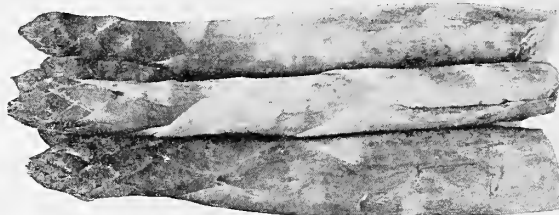
Keep the blossoms picked off the first season on standard varieties and until about July 1st on Everbearers.

The hill system produces the largest and finest berries. The plants are set 18 to 24 inches apart each way, which allows cultivation both ways, or 15 to 18 inches between plants in rows 24 to 30 inches apart. In either case all runners must be cut off as soon as they appear.

"In the spring of 1925 I got 100 Progressive Everbearing Strawberries from you, also 100 from another nursery. It was an awful dry season with us. Your plants pulled through the drought somehow while the other plants all died but ten. This summer I have enjoyed berries all summer, also set 400 plants from them."—September 4, 1926, H. H. Swearingen, Wright Co., Missouri.

Asparagus

Every home garden should have asparagus, one of the earliest and most wholesome vegetables, and when canned retains its flavor better than most vegetables.



WASHINGTON—The most resistant to rust and is also superior in color, size and flavor.

Prefers a sandy loam but succeeds on nearly all kinds of soil.

Plow deep and mix in thoroughly 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Set plants 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Cover the crown or top about 2 inches.

Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to conserve moisture and keep down the weeds.

Early in fall, cut the stalks close to the ground and remove from the patch. Cover with coarse manure 3 inches deep. Early in spring remove all but the fine manure, which should be forked into the ground.

Cut few, if any, shoots until third season.

Apply a pound of salt to about 128 square feet.

Prices on Asparagus—Washington

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1,000
Two-year	\$0.65	\$1.75	\$7.00	\$12.00
One-year . . . . .	.50	1.50	6.00	9.00

By Mail Postpaid

Per 25	Per 100	Per 500
\$0.60	\$1.70	\$6.66

Horseradish

The best quality and largest size is produced in a deep loam, moderately rich, well supplied with humus; good drainage and a fairly open subsoil are essential.

Plant about 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart and cover 2 or 3 inches deep. Cultivate during summer as often as needed to keep down weeds and conserve moisture.

Prices on Horseradish

Cuttings, \$0.30 for 5; Crowns, \$1.00 for 5

By Mail Postpaid

Per 5	Per 10	Per 25
\$0.38	\$0.60	\$1.16

Rhubarb

Is hardy in all parts of the temperate zone. Comes at an early season when most needed and appreciated.



Plant in fall or spring, 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart.

The crowns should be barely covered with dirt. If planted deep they are almost sure to rot during the hot weather of the first season.

Thorough cultivation should be given through the summer and liberal applications of manure every winter.

In gathering the leaf stalks, the base of the stalk should be pulled out, for if broken off at the surface of the ground the rotting of the short piece left causes "stem rot."

Prices on Rhubarb

	Per Each	Per 5	Per 25
Whole roots, 1 year.			
5/8 to 1-inch	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.50
1/2 to 5/8-inch . . . . .	.08	.30	1.00

By Mail Postpaid

Per 3	Per 10	Per 25
\$0.38	\$0.92	\$1.68

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

The Selling Price of Beauty

Statistics show that for every \$100 spent in proper beautification of the home grounds the owner can add \$1,000 to his sale price. Very likely you know of instances which confirm this statement, extraordinary as it may seem. In any case it is a fact which is not generally known in some sections. However, a marked change is taking place. People who a few years ago said they did not want "brush" around their homes have increased the comfort, attractiveness and value of their properties by proper use of plant materials.

Now the word "proper," as applied above, is all important because improper choice and arrangement of trees, shrubs, etc., produce results which are far from the object desired. Examples of such results are all too frequent because the designer was not familiar with the fundamental principles of landscaping nor with the habits of growth and characteristics of plant materials. For instance, Evergreens which ultimately attain a height of 40 feet obviously do not belong in a foundation planting; the Butterfly Bush, lovely as it is with its lilac flowers, is not suited for plantings around the house or where it is seen at close quarters.

There are, generally speaking, two types of landscaping—formal and informal. The latter might be termed the English style since it is used so extensively in England and in the United States. It is the natural style conforming more nearly to an imitation of Nature.

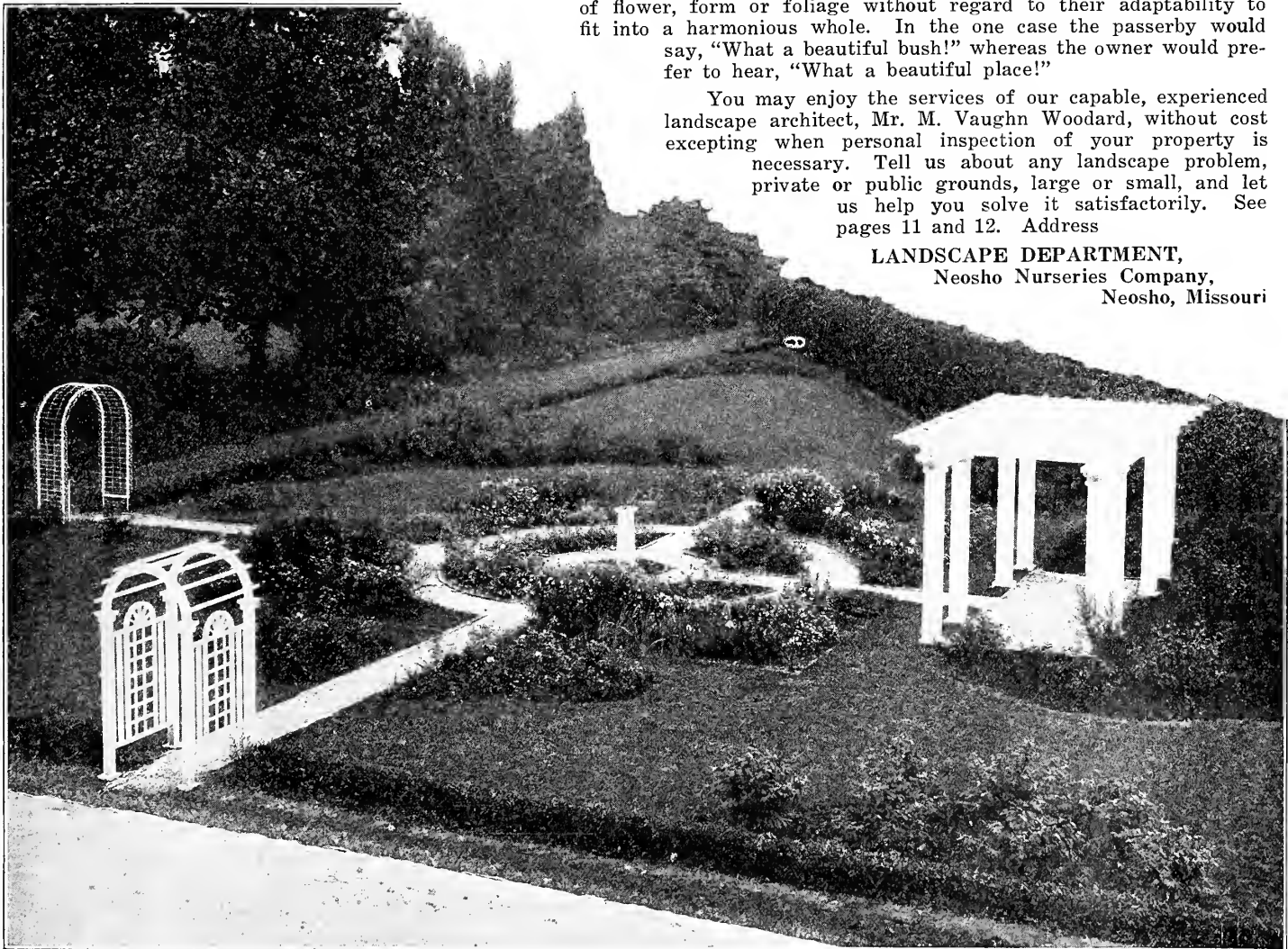
Usually home grounds are divided into three areas. First, the public area which usually is best kept open, with trees located for framing the house and along the street with possibly a hedge or mass plantings in the corners or along the sides. Suitable planting around the porch and the house will link the house to the ground. The corners will be softened and the architectural features emphasized by proper selection and arrangement of plant materials. Second, is the private area which is more or less screened from public view and may include a flower or rose garden, shrubs along the boundaries, a pool, a pergola or a tennis court. Third, the service area where the "wash" will not be flaunted to public view and where other homely but necessary operations are carried on.

The best results are obtainable only when a complete plan is carefully worked out in advance. In no other way can a harmonious effect be produced. As a matter of fact this plan should be made before the house is built or grading done or walks and drives laid.

Such a plan requires study, knowledge, experience, and good taste. The owner will need particularly to guard against the planting of shrubs, trees, etc., for their individual beauty of flower, form or foliage without regard to their adaptability to fit into a harmonious whole. In the one case the passerby would say, "What a beautiful bush!" whereas the owner would prefer to hear, "What a beautiful place!"

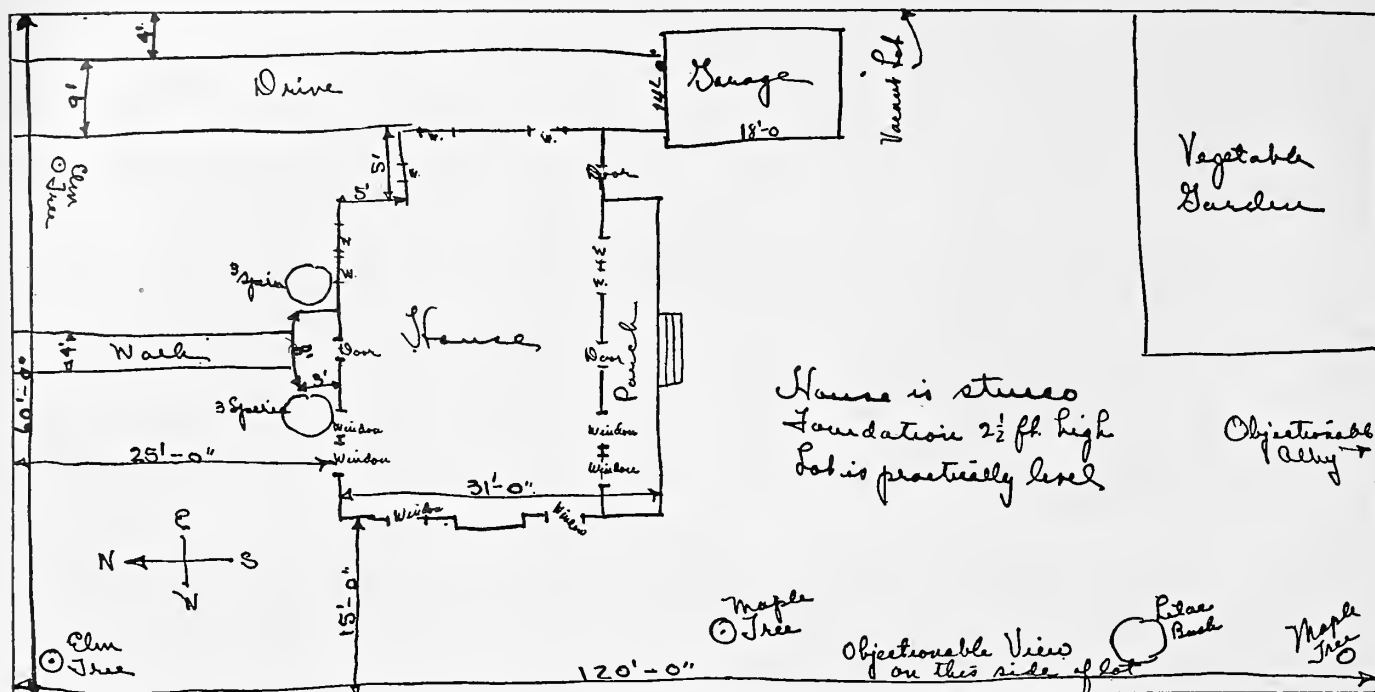
You may enjoy the services of our capable, experienced landscape architect, Mr. M. Vaughn Woodard, without cost excepting when personal inspection of your property is necessary. Tell us about any landscape problem, private or public grounds, large or small, and let us help you solve it satisfactorily. See pages 11 and 12. Address

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT,
Neosho Nurseries Company,
Neosho, Missouri

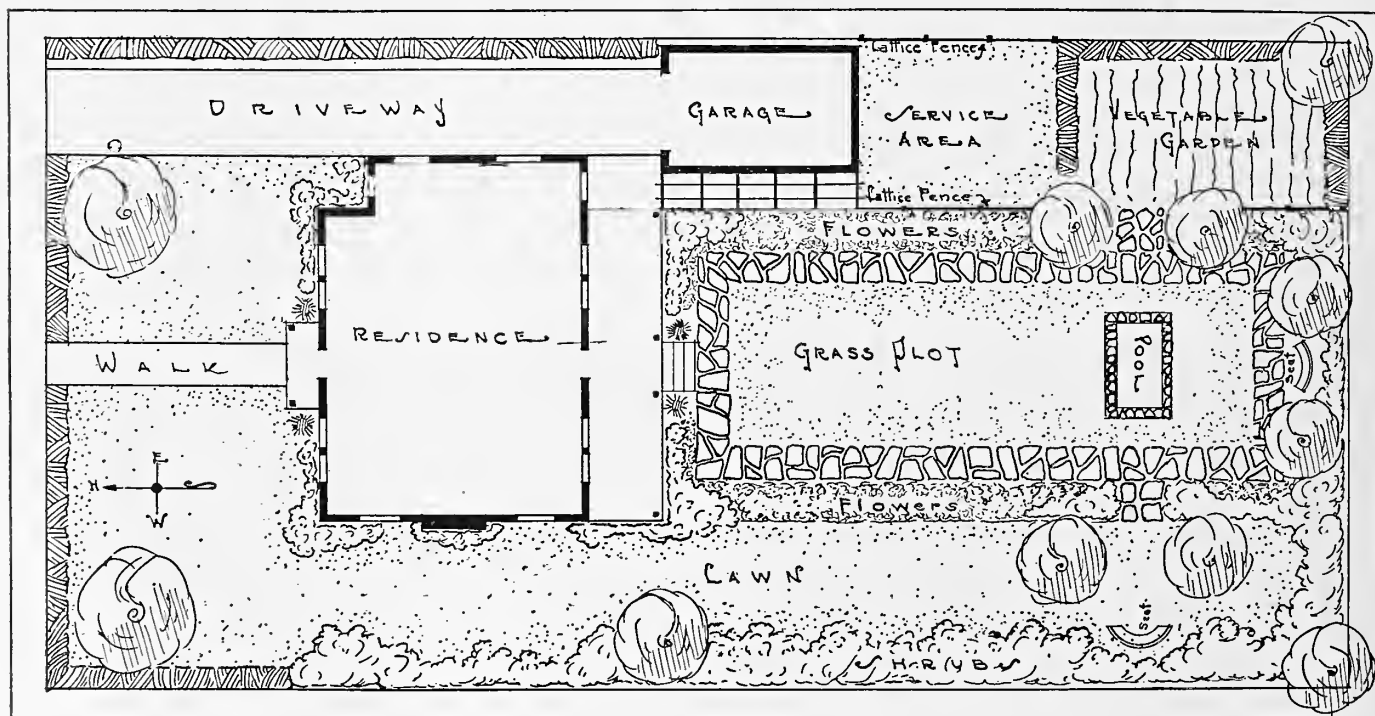


Formal Garden on Neosho Nurseries Ground.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



Example of Rough Sketch Sent in by Customer



Example on a small scale of Complete Plan or Design as developed from the above rough sketch, pictures and other information supplied by the customer.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Landscape Service

Upon receipt of sketch and information as outlined below, we will prepare a plan for you, incorporating original ideas, giving you a practical and artistic effect throughout the year. Such a complete plan would be drawn on a larger scale than shown at bottom of opposite page and each group would be keyed and data given as to height, color and season of bloom. The location of each tree or shrub would be indicated so that the plan would be an accurate guide for planting. We ask you to

enclose \$1.00 at the time of mailing your sketch. This \$1.00 will be deducted on an order of \$10.00 or more. Thus you really receive this service free of charge. This offer is subject to change without notice.

Information Necessary on Your Sketch

NOTE—Your sketch need not be drawn to scale

Give all dimensions of buildings and lot. Show location of buildings on lot. Give points of compass.

Show location of all trees and shrubbery on place.

Show location of all walks, drives, etc. Give all grades, show terraces, etc.

Show any objectionable views to be screened.

Attach kodak views taken from north, south, east and west sides of lot.

Show where windows in first floor are placed.

Is house one, two or three stories?

Color of house—brick, frame or stone.

Height of foundation and windows.

Do you like a lot of shrubbery?

Do you want any hedges? Where preferred?

Do you want us to locate trees, drives and walks?

Do you prefer any particular kind of trees?

Do you want a rose bed?

Do you want a formal flower garden?

Do you want any fruit trees?

Do you want any Evergreens?

Do you want a vegetable garden? Where preferred?

What is the character of soil?

NOTE—For owners of larger places—Schools, Parks, etc.—we are prepared to make plans by mail, but suggest a personal survey by our Landscape Architect. Our terms are reasonable for such services and will be stated in correspondence.

Explanation of Sketches on Opposite Page

In this particular plan a privet hedge encloses the front lawn. Flowering shrubs along part of the west side and the south end provide an attractive background, hide all objectionable views and secure privacy. The house is linked to the ground with low growing shrubs and Evergreens at each side of the front porch and rear steps. Shrubs are also used in the flower borders to give added

height and to soften angles at the corners.

The service yard and vegetable garden are separated from the flower garden by lattice fence on which are planted climbing roses and Boston Ivy.

A Japanese Barberry hedge around the vegetable garden serves as a barrier to keep out dogs, chickens, etc. Entrance

to the service yard and vegetable garden is under a vine-covered arbor.

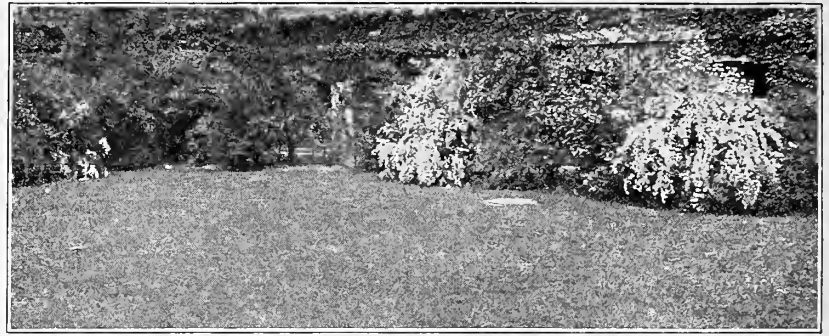
If desired this plan could be carried out over several years, putting in the base plantings around the house, then the shrub borders, followed by the hedges, flower garden and lily pool. And the final effect would be harmonious and artistic, which could not be attained without a complete plan at the start.



"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Prices on Shrubs

After planting, most shrubs should be cut back one-third to one-half. We usually prune to leave only 6 to 8 inches where we take the planting contract. Good root systems are therefore essential, also a good number of canes for the variety and size. These prices are on first class shrubs with 6 canes up for 3 to 4 ft., 4 for 2 to 3 ft., 3 for 18-24 in., 2 for 12-18 in.



An Attractive Border Planting

Note—The 5 rate applies on 5 shrubs of one or more varieties. The same with the 25 rate.

By Mail Postpaid

On any 3 shrubs 2-3 ft. add 14c; on 18-24 in. add 12c; on 12-18 in. add 10c.
On any 6 shrubs 2-3 ft. add 20c; on 18-24 in. add 16c; on 12-18 in. add 12c.

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA 18-24 in.	\$1.00	\$0.90	\$0.80
3 ft. specimens, balled and burlapped, \$3.00 each.			
ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON 3-4 ft. . . . .	.65	.55	.50
(Hibiscus Syriacus) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Pink, white or red) 18-24 in. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
ARROWWOOD 2-3 ft. . . . .	.70	.60	.50
(Viburnum Dentatum)			
BARBERRY, JAPANESE 2-2½ ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Berberis Thunbergii) 18-24 in. . . . .	.35	.25	.20
12-18 in. . . . .	.25	.20	.15
BOX BARBERRY 12-18 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Berberis Thunbergii), Dwarf			
BECHTEL, DOUBLE FLOWERING			
CRAB 3-4 ft.	1.25	1.10	1.00
(Pyrus ioensis), Tree-form 2-3 ft.	1.00	.90	.80
BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia) 2-yr. No. 1 . . . . .	.50	.40	.35
CAROLINA ALLSPICE 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Calycanthus Floridus)			
CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT 2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.35	.30
(Symphoricarpus Vulgaris)			
CREPE MYRTLE 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
(Lagerstroemia Indica)			
(Red, Purple, Pink or White)			
DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM 2-yr. No. 1 . . . . .	.75	.65	.60
DEUTZIA GRACILIS 18-24 in. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
12-18 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
DEUTZIA LEMOINEI 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
18-24 in. . . . .	.30	.25	.20
DOGWOOD, REDTWIGGED 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Cornus Alba Siberica) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
ELDER, GOLDEN 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Sambucus Canadensis Aurea)			
GLOBE FLOWER 2-3 ft. . . . .	.85	.75	.70
(Kerria Japonica) 18-24 in. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
GOLDEN BELL, Border 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Forsythia Int.) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
GOLDEN BELL, Weeping 2-3 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Forsythia Suspensa)			
GOLDEN BELL, Fortunes 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Forsythia Fortunei) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
GOLDEN BELL, Greenstem 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Forsythia Viridissima) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
(Viburnum Opulus) 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
12-18 in. . . . .	.45	.35	.30
HONEYSUCKLE, Japan Bush 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Lonicera Morrowi) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
HONEYSUCKLE, TATARIAN (pink) 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Lonicera Tatarica) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
HONEYSUCKLE, FRAGRANT 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Lonicera Fragrantissima) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.45	.40
HUGONIS ROSE 2 yr. No. 1	1.00	.85	.75
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS			
GRANDIFLORA 3-4 ft. . . . .	.90	.80	.70
("Hills of Snow") 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
HYDRANGEA PAN. GRANDIFLORA 3-4 ft. . . . .	.90	.80	.70
Bush Form 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
HYDRANGEA PAN. GRANDIFLORA 3-4 ft.	1.25	1.10	1.00
Tree Form 2-3 ft.	1.00	.90	.80
HYPERICUM 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
JAPAN QUINCE 3-4 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
(Cydonia Japonica) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
18-24 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
LILAC—BUDED (Whips) 3-4 ft.	1.00	.90	.80
2-3 ft. . . . .	.90	.80	.70
18-24 in. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
Dark purplish red; double, white; double, blue.			
LILAC—COMMON PURPLE 3-4 ft. . . . .	.70	.60	.50
(Syringa Vulgaris) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
18-24 in. . . . .	.35	.30	.25
LILAC—PERSIAN PURPLE 3-4 ft. . . . .	.85	.75	.70
(Syringa Persica) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
PLUM—PURPLE-LEAVED 3-4 ft.	1.00	.90	.80
(Prunus Pissardi) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
PLUM—DOUBLE FLOWERING 2-3 ft. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
(Prunus Triloba)			
PRIVET, REGELS 2-2½ ft. . . . .	.40	.35	.30
(Lig. Regelianum)			
ROSA RUGOSA, White (Alba) No. 1 . . . . .	.75	.65	.60
Red (Rubra) No. 1 . . . . .	.60	.50	.45
ROSA RUGOSA, Pink No. 1 . . . . .	.75	.65	.60
(Conrad F. Meyer)			
SNOWBALL 18-24 in. . . . .	.85	.75	.70
(Viburnum Opulus Sterile) 12-18 in. . . . .	.65	.55	.50
SNOWBERRY 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Symphoricarpus Racemosus) 18-24 in. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
SPIREA—SNOW GARLAND 2-2½ ft. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
(S. Thunbergii) 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
12-18 in. . . . .	.45	.35	.30
SPIREA—CRIMSON 18-24 in. . . . .	.65	.55	.50
(S. Anthony Waterer) 12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
SPIREA—BILLARD'S (pink) 3-4 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Spirea Billardi) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
18-24 in. . . . .	.35	.25	.20
SPIREA, BRIDAL WREATH 2-3 ft. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
(Spirea Prunifolia) 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
SPIREA BUMALDA 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Dwarf Pink) 12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
SPIREA, DWARF WHITE 12-18 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Spirea Callosa Alba)			
SPIREA—FROEBEL'S 18-24 in. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
(Spirea Froebeli)			
SPIREA—VAN HOUTTE'S 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.45	.35
(Spirea Van Houttei) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.35	.30
18-24 in. . . . .	.30	.25	.20
SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.45	.35
(Philadelphus Coronarius) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.35	.30
18-24 in. . . . .	.30	.25	.20
SYRINGA, GOLDEN MOCK			
ORANGE 12-18 in. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
(Philadelphus Cor. Aureus)			
SYRINGA, LEMOINES MOCK			
ORANGE 2-2½ ft. . . . .	.65	.55	.50
(Philadelphus Cor. Lemoinei) 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
SYRINGA VIRGINALIS 18-24 in. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
SUMAC—FRAGRANT 18-24 in. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
(Rhus Canadensis Aromatica)			
SUMAC—SMOOTH 3-4 ft. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
(Rhus Glabra) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
TAMARISK —Pink flower; green foliage (Tamarix Africana) 3-4 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
2-3 ft. . . . .	.40	.35	.30
WEIGELA —Pink 3-4 ft. . . . .	.65	.55	.50
(Weigela Rosea) 2-3 ft. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
18-24 in. . . . .	.40	.30	.25
WEIGELA HYBRID —Red 18-24 in. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
(Weigela Eva Rathke)			
(Rhodotyus Kerroides) 3-4 ft.	1.00	.90	.80
WHITE KERRIA 2-3 ft. . . . .	.85	.75	.70
Evergreen Shrubs			
EUONYMUS JAPONICA 2-3 ft.	1.25	1.10	1.00
18-24 in.	1.00	.90	.80
(Balled and Burlapped.) Cannot be sent by mail balled.			

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Shrubs—For Foundation and Border Planting

Season of bloom is for Southwest Missouri and varies from year to year.

*Indicates endures partial shade.

TALL GROWING

Variety	Planting Distance	Mature Height	Color Bloom	Season Bloom	Remarks
*Arrowwood (Viburnum Dentatum)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	White	May	Blue-Black berries, Red foliage in fall.
*High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	White	May	Red berries and foliage in fall.
*Japan Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morowii)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	April	Red berries in fall.
Lilac, Common Purple (Syringa Vulgaris)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	Purple	April	
*Mock Orange (Philadelphus Coronarius)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	White	May	
*Privet, Iboia (Ligustrum Iboia)	3-4 ft.	6-10 ft.	White	May	Purplish foliage and Blue-Black berries in fall.
Weigela, Pink (Weigela, Rosea)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Pink	May	

MEDIUM GROWING

Variety	Planting Distance	Mature Height	Color Bloom	Season Bloom	Remarks
Golden Bell, Border (Forsythia Intermedia)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Yellow	March	Earliest blooming.
Golden Bell, Fortunes (Forsythia Fortunei)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Yellow	March	Most upright variety.
Golden Bell, Greenstem (Forsythia Viridissima)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Yellow	March	Holds leaves late in fall.
*Honeysuckle, Tatarian (Lonicera Tatarica Rosea)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Pink	April	Red berries in fall.
*Honeysuckle, Fragrant (Lonicera Fragrantissima)	4-5 ft.	6-8 ft.	Pink or White	April	Holds foliage late in fall.
Hydrangea P. G. (Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	July to October	Blossoms turn to Pink then to Bronze.
Persian Lilac (Syringa Persica)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	Purple	Late April	
*Privet, Regels (Ligustrum Regelianum)	2-3 ft.	4-6 ft.	White	May	Blue-Black berries in fall.
*Privet, Amoor (Ligustrum Amurense)	2-3 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	May	Black fruit in fall.
*Rosa Rugosa	2-3 ft.	3-5 ft.	Red or White	May	Red seedpods in fall.
Spiraea Prunifolia (Spiraea Bridalwreath)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	April	Orange foliage in fall.
Spiraea Van Houttei (Spiraea Van Houttei)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	May	The most popular shrub, often called Bridalwreath.
*Mock Orange, Lemoines (Philadelphus Lemoinei)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	Yellowish White	May	Fragrant blossoms.
*Mock Orange, Virginal (Philadelphus Virginalis)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	May	Most fragrant.
Weigela, Crimson (Weigela Eva Rathke)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	Crimson	May	More spreading than Rosea.
*White Kerria or Jethead (Rhodotypos Kerroides)	3-4 ft.	3-5 ft.	White	April	Black berries in fall. Yellowish green foliage.

LOW GROWING

Variety	Planting Distance	Mature Height	Color Bloom	Season Bloom	Remarks
*Abelia, Glossy (Abelia Grandiflora)	2-3 ft.	2-4 ft.	White tinged with Pink	July-Sept.	Evergreen in South.
*Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergi)	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.	Yellow Insignificant	April	Red berries and foliage in fall.
Crepe Myrtle (Lagerstroemia India)	2-3 ft.	6-8 ft.	Pink or White	Aug.-Sept.	Requires winter protection here.
*Coralberry (Symphoricarpus Vulgaris)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	Insignificant		Red berries in fall.
*Deutzia, Slender (Deutzia Gracilis)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	White	April	
*Deutzia, Pink (Deutzia, Gracilis Rosea)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	Pink	April	
*Deutzia Lemoine (Deutzia Lemoinei)	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	White	May	
Globe Flower (Kerria Japonica)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	Yellow	May-June	Bright Green foliage and bark.
*Hydrangea Hills of Snow (Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	White	June-Sept.	Prune back in early spring.
*Hypericum Aureum	1½-2 ft.	2-4 ft.	Yellow	July-Aug.	Blue-Green foliage.
*Mock Orange, Golden (Philadelphus Cor. Aureus)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	Flowers rarely		Golden foliage.
*Rugosa Rosa, Pink (Rosa Rugosa Rubra)	2-3 ft.	3-5 ft.	Pink	May	Dark Green lustrous foliage.
Rugosa Rose, White (Rosa Rugosa Alba)	2-3 ft.	3-5 ft.	White	May	Flowers are followed by red seed pods.
*Snowberry (Symphoricarpus Racemosus)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	White	June	White berries following inconspicuous flowers hang on in to winter.
Spiraea, Thunberg's (Spiraea Thunbergi)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	White	April	Feathery light green leaves turning to orange or scarlet in fall.
Spiraea Waterer (Spiraea Anthony Waterer)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	Rose-Pink	All summer	Flat shaped flowers.
Spiraea, Froebel's (Spiraea Froebelli)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	Rose-Pink	All summer	Taller than Waterer and leaves broader.
Spiraea, Dwarf White (Spiraea Collosa Alba)	1-2 ft.	2-3 ft.	White	All summer	
*Sumac, Fragrant (Rhus Canadensis Aromatica)	2½-3½ ft.	3-5 ft.	Greenish White	April	Scarlet seed and red foliage in fall.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

*Evergreen Burning Bush (Euonymus Japonicus)	2-3 ft.	3-5 ft.	Valuable for lustrous deep green leaves and upright bushy habit. Needs winter protection further north.
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For Border Planting

All of Shrubs in Foundation Planting List

Variety	Planting Distance	Mature Height	Color Bloom	Season Bloom	Remarks
Althea (Rose of Sharon) (Hibiscus Syriacus)	3½-4½ ft.	8-12 ft.	Pink, Red, White or Purple	July-Sept.	Very slow to start growth in spring.
Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac) (Buddleia)	2½-3½ ft.	4-6 ft.	Lilac	June-Aug.	Tops usually die in winter but new growth is ample.
Desmodium Penduliflorum (Purple Bush Clover) (Lespedeza Formosa)	2-3 ft.	3-5 ft.	Rose Purple	Sept.	Tops die in winter but new growth is ample.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (Deutzia Scabra)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	White	May	
Dogwood, Red Twigged (Cornus Alba Siberica)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	Bright red bark		Useful for winter effects.
Golden Elder (Sambucus Canadensis Aurea)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	White	June	Valuable for golden foliage.
Golden Rose of China (Rose Hugonis)	2-3 ft.	3-6 ft.	Yellow	April	Foliage turns to purple in fall.
Japan Quince (Fire Bush) (Cydonia Japonica)	2-3 ft.	4-5 ft.	Scarlet	April	Dark green glossy foliage.
Flowering Plum (Prunus Triloba)	3-4 ft.	6-8 ft.	Double Pink	March	Blossoms before leaves appear.
Purple Leaved Plum (Prunus Pissardi)	4-5 ft.	10-12 ft.	White	April	Valuable for purple foliage. Needs pruning every yr.
*Red Bud (Judas Tree) (Cercis Canadensis)	5-6 ft.	12-15 ft.	Pink	March	Flowers before leaves appear.
Snowball (Viburnum Opulus Sterile)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	White	April	An old favorite.
Golden Bell, Weeping (Forsythia Suspensa)	2½-3½ ft.	4-6 ft.	Yellow	March	Slender drooping branches excellent for banks.
Tamarisk (Tamarix Africana)	3-4 ft.	8-12 ft.	Pink	April	Feathery grey-green foliage.
*Carolina All Spice (Calycanthus Floridus)	2½-3½ ft.	4-5 ft.	Chocolate Brown	June	Blossoms are sweet scented.
*Sumac, Smooth (Rhus Glabra)	4-5 ft.	8-12 ft.	Greenish White	April	Scarlet seed, red foliage in fall.



Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow).

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Hedges

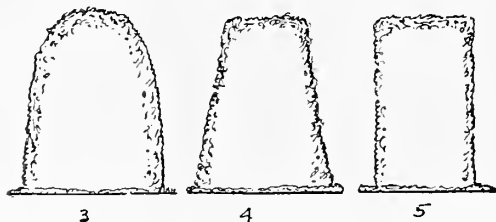
Hedges are desirable for their beauty, for screens, for windbreaks and for barriers. They are also used effectively to outline flower gardens and for edging garden walks, pools, and planting beds. Some make a dense, solid growth and may be kept sheared in a formal shape. They are cheaper and more attractive than iron or picket fences that require painting.

SHEARED HEDGES

Japanese Barberry is the best low growing protective hedge. Its thorns keep out children and dogs but do not tear the clothes. Grows 3 to 4 ft., usually pruned lightly, plant 12 to 18 in. apart.

Privet is the most popular hedge plant and may be kept pruned at the desired height. They grow 8 to 12 ft. tall. Plant 8 to 12 in. apart. Set plants a few inches deeper than they were in the nursery and cut the tops off about 4 inches above the ground. Trim in spring before growth starts and lighter several times in summer, keeping the widest part at the base.

California Privet is the most attractive but is not very hardy. Amoor River Privet is very hardy, but loses its leaves earlier. Ibota is also very hardy.



These are Correct Forms of Privet Hedge

FOR EDGINGS FOR WALKS AND DRIVES

Japanese Barberry; Deutzia Gracilis grows 2 to 3 ft., has white flowers in May, is kept trimmed; plant 12 to 18 in. apart. Regel's Privet grows 3 to 6 ft., holds foliage into winter, is kept trimmed; plant 12 to 18 in. apart. Crimson Spirea and Dwarf White Spirea grow 1 to 2 ft. tall and blossom nearly all summer; plant 8 to 12 in. apart, untrimmed.

OTHER SHRUBS USED FOR HEDGES

The Golden Bells, Intermedia, Fortunei and Viridissima; Althea, Bush Cranberry, Snowball, Mock Orange, are planted 2 to 2½ ft. apart. Hydrangeas and Conrad F. Meyer Rose are set 18 to 24 inches apart.

"I received the Landscape plan and am well pleased with it. I surely thank you for your courtesy."—April 3, 1926, Mrs. Joe Little, Washington Co., Okla.

"I wish to say we were pleased with the landscaping plan. It gave many plants and groupings which were unfamiliar to us. We feel these will keep us from having that 'ordinary look' so often found in homes. Although we can not get all plants now we know in the end we will have that distinguished appearance which all desire."—March 15, 1926, Mary Harris, Okmulgee Co., Oklahoma.



Spirea Van Houttei. Makes a Very Graceful, Free-Growing Hedge

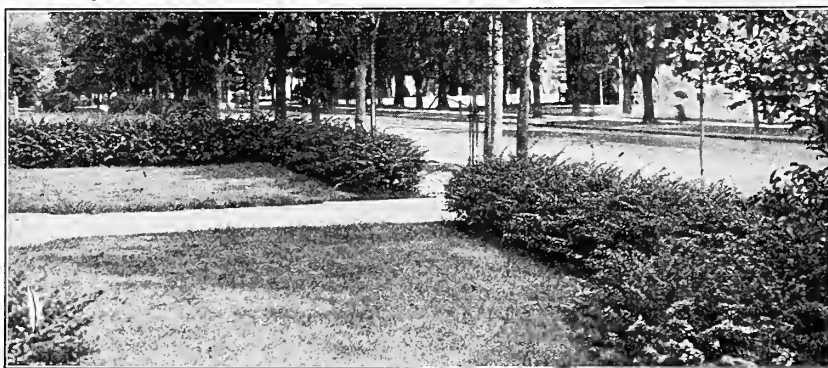
UNSHEARED HEDGES

Japanese Barberry and the following are most used for unsheared hedges. Spirea Van Houttei has graceful arching branches, attractive green foliage and is a mass of white flowers in April or early May. Grows 6 to 8 ft. Plant 18 to 24 in. apart.

Rosa Rugosa—Very hardy, dense-growing shrub 4 to 5 ft. with shining dark green corrugated leaves, and red or white flowers followed by orange-red seed pods; endures partial shade; plant 15 to 18 in. apart.

Snowberry—Valuable for good foliage; white berries in late summer into winter; grows 3 to 5 ft.; endures partial shade; plant 15 to 18 in. apart.

Coralberry—Has good foliage and graceful arched branches with clusters of red berries all winter; grows 3 to 5 ft.; endures shade; plant 15 to 18 in. apart.



Barberry (Japanese). The Best Low-Growing Protective Hedge

Prices on Hedge Plants

		5	25	100
		Rate	Rate	Rate
CALIFORNIA PRIVET.	.6 canes up, 3-4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
(L. Ovalifolium)	5 canes up, 2-3 ft.	.12	.10	.08
	4 canes up, 18-24 in.	.09	.07	.06
	3 canes up, 12-18 in.	.07	.05	.04
AMoor PRIVET.	5 canes up, 2-3 ft.	.20	.15	.12
(L. Amurensis)	4 canes up, 18-24 in.	.15	.12	.10
	3 canes up, 12-18 in.	.12	.08	.06
IBOTA PRIVET.	18-24 in.	.15	.12	.10
(L. Ibota)				
BARBERRY, JAPANESE.	18-24 in.	.25	.20	.16
(Berberis Thunbergii)	12-18 in.	.20	.15	.12
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.25
	18-24 in.	.25	.20	.15
	12-18 in.	.20	.15	.12

By Mail Postpaid

On 25 plants 18-24 in., add 26c; on 12-18 in., add 22c.
On 100 plants 18-24 in., add 56c; on 12-18 in., add 46c.

Note.—The number of canes on privet plants is important in comparing values.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



Norway Maple

Ornamental Trees

Trees help to make our outdoor living rooms for leisure or play. They are needed as backgrounds and to frame the house. They add to our pleasure with beauty of form, foliage, flower and fruit, as specimens, in groups and in combination with shrubbery.

As backgrounds they are placed well back of the house line. To frame the house they are planted at both ends forward of the front line of the house. Along straight drives they are set not less than 35 ft. apart, alternately, and 5 to 10 ft. from the edge of the driveway. Along curved roads or paths they should be in groups rather than in lines.

ASH, GREEN (*Fraxinus Viridis*)—Shapely, round headed tree with slender, spreading branches; rapid growing; 50 to 60 ft.

ASH, WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*)—Quick growing with broad, spreading limbs. Good for shade or for street planting; grows over 60 ft.

BOX ELDER or ASH LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—A rapid-growing, spreading tree, 30 to 60 ft., which endures dry soil. Often used for windbreaks.

CATALPA, WESTERN (*Catalpa Speciosa*)—Has bright green leaves and beautiful white or yellowish-white, fragrant flowers in June. Rapid growing, attaining height of 60 ft. up.

ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus Americana*)—This is a majestic and graceful tree. Valuable as specimens near house and as street trees; 80 to 100 ft.; yellow fall foliage.

ELM, SIBERIAN (*Ulmus Pumila*)—A very fast grower, enduring drought and extremes of temperature, very free from diseases and insect injury. Leaves out early in spring and sheds them late in fall. Leaves smaller, branches more slender than American Elm. Hardier than Chinese Elm (*Ulmus Parvifolia*).

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Tilia Americana*)—Basswood or White-wood. A stately tree with large shining leaves and yellow flowers which attract honey bees. A rapid grower to 60 ft. A good street tree.

MAPLE, HARD or SUGAR (*A. Saccharum*)—Slow growing but long-lived with beautiful foliage turning red and yellow in early autumn. Excellent for shade and lawns, also as street tree under suburban conditions. Grows over 60 ft.

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*)—Handsome, low-headed, compact growing with broad, deep green foliage holding its color late into fall. Valuable for lawns and parks; 30 to 60 ft.

MAPLE, SILVER or SOFT (*Acer Dasycarpum* [*Saccharinum*])—Very fast growing, valued for producing quick shade. Over 60 ft.

OAK, PIN (*Quercus Palustris*)—Very desirable for lawn, street and park planting. Grows rapidly, 30 to 60 ft. Branches are drooping in form with age. Foliage is deep green, turning to scarlet and yellow in fall.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus Eugenei*)—Very rapid growing, healthy, hardy tree with large, glossy, pale to deep green leaves; pyramidal in form; grows 25 to 40 ft. Useful for temporary results.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Nigra Italica*)—A narrow, steeple-like tree, strikingly picturesque, attaining a height of 60 ft. or more; valuable as specimens, as screens, in mixed plantings for contrast with broader trees, and behind buildings. Rapid growing.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus Occidentalis*)—Called also Buttonball or Button wood.

TULIP (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—Sometimes called Whitewood or Yellow Poplar. A large, magnificent tree, 60 ft. up. Glossy green foliage turns yellow in fall; tulip-like, greenish-yellow flowers with orange center appear in June.

WEeping WILLOW, WISCONSIN (*Salix Blanda*)—A hardy tree, 25 to 40 ft., with slender, drooping branches.



Sycamore

White Ash

Lombardy Poplars

Front View of Our Office at Neosho

Small Trees

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus Ioensis*)—Grows 8 to 15 ft. Large, double, pink flowers resembling roses, and very fragrant, in late May.

DOGWOOD FLOWERING (*Cornus Florida*)—A large shrub or small tree, up to 20 ft. Valuable for white flowers in May; dark green foliage, bright red berries and brilliant autumn color. Grows in sun or shade.

MULBERRY (*Morus Alba Pendula*)—Teas' Weeping; hardy, beautiful weeping trees. Grafted on a straight trunk, the branches droop to the ground.

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*)—10 to 15 ft. tall, with irregular head, with mass of small pink flowers before the leaves appear. Leaves are large, nearly round, dark green. Endures shade. Used as specimens or in border plantings.

UMBRELLA CATALPA (*Catalpa Bignonoides Nana*)—Round-headed tree used for specimens and formal effects. Can be kept compact and symmetrical by late winter pruning.

Prices on Shade Trees

	Each Rate	5 Rate
ASH, GREEN. 8-10 ft.	\$1.50	\$1.25
(<i>Fraxinus Viridis</i>) 6-8 ft.	1.00	.90
. 5-6 ft.	.60	.50
ASH, WHITE. 8-10 ft.	1.50	1.25
(<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>) 6-8 ft.	1.00	.90
. 5-6 ft.	.60	.50
ASH, MOUNTAIN. 6-8 ft.	2.00	1.75
(<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i>) 5-6 ft.	1.25	1.10
BOX ELDER (Ash-leaved Maple). 6-8 ft.	.90	.75
(<i>Acer Negundo</i>) 5 ft. stems	1.75	1.50
CATALPA, UMBRELLA. 6-8 ft.	.75	.65
(<i>Catalpa Bungei</i>) 3-4 ft.	1.25	1.10
CATALPA, WESTERN (<i>Catalpa Speciosa</i>). 2-3 ft.	1.00	.90
(<i>Tyrus Ioensis</i>) 2-3 ft.	1.00	.90
DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING. 8-10 ft.	1.75	1.50
(<i>Cornus Florida</i>) 6-8 ft.	1.25	1.00
ELM, AMERICAN. 5-6 ft.	.75	.65
(<i>Ulmus Americana</i>) 6-8 ft.	2.00	1.75
ELM, SIBERIAN. 3-4 ft.	1.00	.90
(<i>Ulmus Pumila</i>) 2-3 ft.	.75	.65
PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED (See Shrubs) 2-3 ft.	.75	.65
(<i>Prunus Pissardi</i>) 2-3 ft.	.75	.65
PLUM, DOUBLE FLOWERING (See Shrubs) 6-8 ft.	2.50	2.25
(<i>Prunus Triloba</i>) 8-10 ft.	1.50	1.35
NORWAY MAPLE (<i>Acer Platanoides</i>) 6-8 ft.	1.60	.90
SILVER MAPLE. 5-6 ft.	.60	.50
(<i>Acer Dasycarpum</i>) 6-8 ft.	2.50	2.25
SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE. 5-6 ft.	.50	.45
(<i>Acer Saccharum</i>) 4-5 ft.	1.00	.90
MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (<i>Morus Tartarica</i>) 4-5 ft.	4.00	3.75
MULBERRY, NEW AMERICAN. 6-8 ft.	2.25	2.00
MULBERRY, TEAS' WEEPING. 5-6 ft.	1.75	1.50
(<i>Morus Alba Pendula</i>) 6-8 ft.	2.00	1.75
LINDEN, AMERICAN. 6-8 ft.	1.75	1.50
(<i>Tilia Americana</i>) 6-8 ft.	2.00	1.75
OAK, PIN (<i>Quercus Palustris</i>) 10-12 ft.	1.00	.90
POPLAR, CAROLINA. 8-10 ft.	.80	.70
(<i>Populus Eugenei</i>) 6-8 ft.	.60	.50
. 5-6 ft.	.50	.40
POPLAR, LOMBARDY. 10-12 ft.	1.25	1.10
(<i>Populus Nigra Italica</i>) 8-10 ft.	1.00	.90
. 6-8 ft.	.75	.65
. 5-6 ft.	.60	.50
RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. 5-6 ft.	1.25	1.10
(<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>) 4-5 ft.	1.00	.90
SYCAMORE, AMERICAN. 6-8 ft.	1.50	1.25
(<i>Platanus Occidentalis</i>) 6-8 ft.	1.25	1.10
TULIP (<i>Liriodendron</i>) 5-6 ft.	1.00	.90
. 8-10 ft.	1.25	1.10
WILLOW, WEEPING. 6-8 ft.	1.00	.90
(<i>Salix Blanda</i>) 5-6 ft.	.80	.70

Nut Trees

Named Varieties.	Budded or Grafted.	Each
BLACK WALNUT		
(Ohio, Thomas) 4 to 6 ft.		\$3.00
ENGLISH WALNUT		
(Franquette) 4 to 6 ft.		2.75
PECAN—Northern Varieties. Adapted for Ozarks of Missouri and north.		
(Butterick, Indiana). 4 to 6 ft.		3.00
PECAN—Southern Varieties		
(Stuart, Money-maker). 4 to 5 ft.		2.00

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Roses

Of course you want roses blooming in your garden next summer. You can have them if you will do your part.

First. Select a location where the roses will have at least a half day's sunlight and where they will not have to compete with the roots of trees for food. Lay out the bed with the bushes about 10 inches from the edge of the beds and spaced 2½ to 3 ft. apart for the larger growers like the Hybrid Perpetuals, and 18 to 24 in. for Hybrid Teas. For a single row a bed about 18 inches wide is sufficient.

Second. Send us your order for our first class 2-yr. field grown plants. We will ship them as soon as they are dormant, about November 1st. Fall is the best time to plant.

Third. Prepare the beds at once. Dig the bed 18 to 24 inches deep, putting the good top soil to one side. If your soil is mostly clay, dig the bed 6 inches deeper and put a 6 inch layer of stones or crushed rock in the bottom. Fill in with good soil thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure. If your soil is quite gravelly or sandy, mix in some clay. One-third each of top soil, clay and rotted manure is a good mixture.

Fourth. When your roses arrive if you cannot plant at once, "heel" them in, i. e. dig a trench and spread out the bushes and cover them root and top. Pack the dirt closely about the roots and mound up the dirt 6 inches or more above the surface of the ground. They will then be ready to transplant when the weather is favorable even if you have to wait until spring.

Fifth. Planting and Mulching—Do not expose the roots to drying sun or winds. Keep them well covered with damp earth, moss or bags. Dig a generous hole. Set budded roses so that the point where the bud was inserted is one to two inches below the surface. Set own-root roses, including the Climbers, about an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Spread the roots carefully and tamp the dirt firmly around them. The tops will be cut back to not more than a foot before shipment. Water thoroughly if the ground is dry. Before the ground freezes put a mound of dirt about 6 inches high around each plant. After freezing, cover with dry leaves or heavy litter of manure and straw. Remove this soil and mulch in the spring and cut back the branches to 4 to 6 inches above the ground.



After Care. Keep the ground cultivated lightly, or use a mulch of peat moss or strawy manure. Feed the plants with bone meal worked into the soil or with liquid manure. Soak the ground thoroughly whenever the surface becomes quite dry. Prune in early spring. With strong growing varieties, cut back the larger canes to five or six buds or eyes, the weaker canes to 3 or 4 buds. With the smaller growing varieties leave 3 to 4 buds on strong canes and 2 to 3 on weak growths. Climbing roses are pruned just after blooming, cutting out old wood according to growth and tie up the new canes to the position desired.

To prevent mildew and black-spot, dust every week or two as soon as the leaves put forth with 9 parts dusting sulphur and 1 part of powdered lead arsenate. To kill plant lice or aphids, spray with a nicotine solution like Black-Leaf-40.

"My vines and roses sure are nice. They are blooming this summer, and I don't think I ever saw any nicer roses than they are."—September 18, 1926, Fannie King, Murray Co., Okla.

"I never had such grand looking roses before, and if they live and bloom we'll be singing your praises every time we bury our 'noses' in them to smell the fragrance, in which I think roses excel all else."—April 1, 1926, Myrtle M. Stafford, Washington Co., Arkansas.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Prices on Roses

These are No. 1 Two-Year Field Grown Plants which will give the best results.
Teas and Hybrid Teas

- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, H. T.**—Small to medium double flowers, brilliant crimson with velvet shadings, in open clusters, very fragrant, very profuse bloomers. Very vigorous and hardy. Prune only to remove old flowers, seed-tips and dead canes.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA, H. T.**—Creamy buds open to white flowers, fragrant. Moderately vigorous, free blooming and hardy.
- KILLARNEY, H. T.**—Large, bright, sparkling pink. Vigorous and very free flowering.
- LA FRANCE, H. T.**—Pink with curled petals; fragrant; free blooming.
- MAMAN COCHET, T.**—Quite hardy for Tea Rose. Immune from disease. Double blooms, carmine-pink, creamy buff at center. Free blooming, especially in fall.
- MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT, H. T.**—Large flowers of satiny rose, very dependable, persistent bloomers, fragrant.
- OPHELIA**—Light salmon flesh blending to yellow at the base, profuse with blooms, vigorous grower; very fragrant.
- RADIANCE**—Brilliant rose-pink buds, splendid grower, very persistent bloomer, flowers last long when cut, very fragrant, almost faultless.
- RED RADIANCE**—Deep rose red, freely produced till frost, very fragrant. Strong grower; excellent foliage.
- SUNBURST**—Yellow with orange at center, fragrant. Not easy to grow good specimens.
- WM. R. SMITH**—Flesh colored mottled with cream and pink, slightly fragrant. Very vigorous, healthy, and blooms freely till frost; does not mildew.

Each	5	25
Rate	Rate	Rate
\$0.75	\$0.65	\$0.60

Hybrid Perpetuals

- FRAU KARL DURSCHKI (Snow Queen)**—Large, beautiful, pure white, bloom freely till frost. Has only one fault—lack of fragrance; requires severe pruning.
- MARSHAL P. WILDER**—Bright cherry red, strong, hardy grower and persistent bloomer; very fragrant.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Scarlet crimson, tall, strong grower; very fragrant.
- PAUL NEYRON**—Very large, dark lilac-rose flowers, double, free and constant bloomer; very fragrant. Tall, vigorous grower, with canes quite free from thorns.

Each	5	25
Rate	Rate	Rate
\$0.75	\$0.65	\$0.60

Climbing Roses

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY —Large flowers of rosy crimson, borne singly or in threes. Good for cutting. A strong, healthy, vigorous grower, with attractive foliage. Early.	\$0.60	\$0.50	\$0.45
DR. VAN FLEET —Large flowers, flesh pink, on long individual stems; excellent for cutting. Perfect foliage, long canes, very productive, midseason. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
DOROTHY PERKINS —Small, shell pink flowers in large clusters. Long, slender canes, rather subject to mildew. Late. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
EXCELSA —Double, scarlet-crimson in very large clusters. Very productive and vigorous. Has displaced the Crimson Rambler. Late. . . . .	.50	.40	.35
GARDENIA —Yellow buds, creamy flowers with yellow centers in small sprays. Very vigorous. Early. . . . .	.70	.60	.55
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER —Large, semi-double, intense crimson flowers, borne in trusses and last long. Moderate grower with good foliage. Midseason. . . . .	.60	.50	.45
SILVER MOON —Creamy buds open to very large white flowers with golden centers, in small sprays; good foliage, very vigorous. Midseason. . . . .	.70	.60	.55

Rugosas

The Rugosa Roses are exceptionally hardy, healthy and thrive under most difficult conditions of soil and climate. The stems are spiny and the leaves are curiously wrinkled. Valuable for hedges and borders. Free from rose pests.

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
CONRAD F. MEYER —Very large, clear, silvery rose flowers. Grows 12 to 15 ft. tall.	\$0.75	\$0.65	\$0.60
ROSA RUGOSA ALBA —Large, clear white flowers; fragrant. Grows 3 to 5 ft. tall. . . . .	.75	.65	.60
ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA —Double crimson-pink flowers. . . . .	.65	.50	.45

Chinese Briar

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
HUGONIS —Deep gold to canary flowers, leaves small, branches slender; grows 6 to 8 ft. tall; quite hardy; makes a fine yellow flowering shrub.	\$1.00	\$0.85	\$0.75

Baby Roses—Dwarf Polyantha

These bushy plants seldom grow over 18 inches tall, bear small flowers in large clusters throughout the entire growing season. Valuable especially for massing and edging to borders of shrubs, roses or perennials.

	Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate
BABY CRIMSON RAMBLER	\$0.75	\$0.65	\$0.60
BABY DOROTHY (Pink). . . . .	.75	.65	.60

ROSES BY MAIL POSTPAID
For postage add 12c on 3 Roses, 14c on 6.



Climbing American Beauty Rose



Roses Make Very Attractive Hedges

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



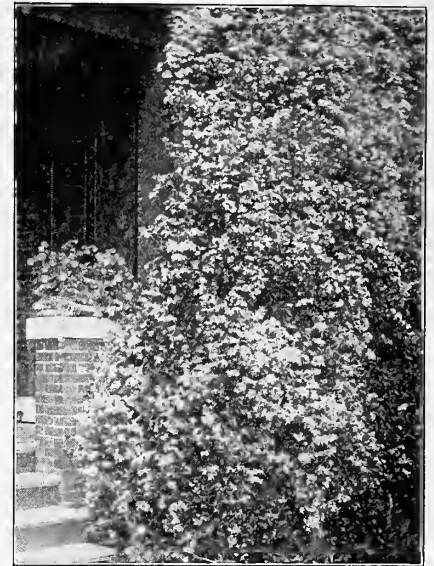
Hall's Honeysuckle

Climbing Vines

Vines add so much to the beauty, grace and comfort of the home, it is strange they are not used more freely. They are invaluable for toning stiff angles of buildings, to provide shade and flowers over veranda or trellises, to prevent washing on steep slopes and banks, and to cover unsightly objects.

If planted next to walls, dig the soil out for 18 to 24 inches and fill in with good dirt. In such locations they are likely to need watering and fertilizing with bone-meal or well-rotted manure.

Climbing vines are pruned after blooming to remove dead wood and straggling growth, except that vines with ornamental fruit like Japanese Clematis, Virginia Creeper, etc., are cut back severely in the spring.



Japanese Clematis

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Tricuspidata Veitchi*)—Bright attractive foliage turning to crimson in the fall; clings firmly even to smooth surfaces; hardy.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)—Beautiful, large five-lobed leaves turning brilliant crimson in fall, contrasting handsomely with its blue berries.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*)—Has attractive evergreen leaves, waxy, dark green. Clings to walls or trees. Not hardy north. Does best on north or east side of house.

CLEMATIS, JAPANESE (*C. Paniculata*)—Bright foliage with countless little star-shaped white flowers, very fragrant; blooms late. Support on trellis; grows ten to fifteen feet.

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI—Violet-purple blooms in July and August.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S (*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*)—Shiny green foliage; pure white, trumpet shaped flowers with sweet perfume; used to cover fences, embankments, arbors, etc. Blooms in late fall. Hardy. Thrives in heavy soil. Endures shade.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia Radicans*)—Long, trumpet-shaped orange-scarlet flowers, beautiful light green foliage. Especially good for covering walls, fences and embankments.

WISTERIA, JAPANESE—Beautiful foliage, long clusters of pea-shaped, purple flowers; makes a heavy vine; grows very tall.

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET (*Lonicera Semper-virens*); orange-scarlet flowers 1½ to 2 inches long.

Prices on Vines

	Each Rate	5 Rate
AMERICAN IVY (<i>Ampelopsis Quinquefolia</i>).....	\$0.35	\$0.30
BOSTON IVY (<i>Amelopsis Veitchi</i>).....	2 yr. .75	.65
1 yr. .50	.45	
ENGLISH IVY (Evergreen) <i>Hedera Helix</i>.....	.60	.50
CLEMATIS, JAPANESE (<i>C. Paniculata</i>) (white)...	.50	.45
CLEMATIS, JACKMANI (purple).....	1.00	.90
HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (<i>Lonicera Halliana</i>)....	.35	.30
SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.....	.35	.30
(<i>Lonicera Semper-virens</i>)		
TRUMPET VINE (<i>Bignonia Radicans</i>).....	.35	.30
WISTERIA JAPANESE (purple).....	.70	.60

By Mail Postpaid

On one vine, add 8c; on three vines, add 10c.

PEONY COLLECTION

Our Selection of
Varieties

2 White, 1 Pink,
1 Red, for \$1.50
postpaid.

PLANTING

Peonies should be planted in the early fall, from 18 to 36 inches apart, and set so that the eyes will be not more than two to three inches below the surface of the soil. Bone meal is the best fertilizer.



Couronne d' Or (Crown of Gold)—One of the Largest White Peonies

Peonies

Double Blossoms

The most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. Easy to grow. Can ship in September. Strong Divisions—3 to 5 eyes.

WHITES

	Each Rate	5 Rate
COURONNE d'OR —White with gold stamens and carmine tips. Late.....	\$0.50	\$0.40
FESTIVA MAXIMA —White, carmine tips at center. Very early. . . . .	.50	.40
DUCHESS DE NEMOURS —White, green tips at center, fragrant. Midseason. . . . .	.50	.40
DUC DE WELLINGTON —Ivory white, large, double, fragrant. Midseason. . . . .	.50	.40
MONS. DUPONT —Ivory white. Midseason.....	1.00	.80

PINKS

DORCHESTER —Pale pink, large, fragrant. Very late. . . . .	.50	.40
EUGENE VERDIER —Pink, large. Late.....	1.00	.80
MADAME GEISSLER —Light pink, large. Midseason.	1.00	.80
MADAME LEBON —Bright cherry pink, very large. Midseason. . . . .	.50	.40

REDS

DELACHEI —Deep purple-crimson. Late.....	.75	.60
FELIX CROUSSE —Brilliant ruby-red, large, fragrant. Midseason.	1.00	.80
MESSONIER —Brilliant reddish purple. Midseason. . . . .	.75	.60
NIGRICANS —Dark crimson, compact bloom. Midseason. . . . .	.75	.60
PRINCE IMPERIAL —Brilliant purplish scarlet, very large. Late. . . . .	.50	.40

By Mail Prepaid, add 10c for 3; add 16c for 6.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Hardy Perennial Plants

These plants will bloom for you abundantly the first summer and in succeeding years without replanting, although some varieties need to be taken up and the roots divided after several years.

Plant in masses bordering driveways, fences, or the lawn; along shrub borders, or in the garden. Our Landscape Department will gladly help you plan your plantings upon request.

It pays to mix in thoroughly well-rotted manure or bone meal in good soil that has been deeply dug. The ground should be kept well stirred and soaked with water occasionally during the hot dry weather. Apply a covering of manure in the fall and mix it into the soil in the spring.

In northern states, varieties that bloom late in the season are better transplanted in the spring.

Prices: 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. **By Mail Postpaid,** 3 for 83c; 12 for \$2.62.

Name	Variety	Color	Season	Height	Planting Distance
Achillea.....	Pearl.....	White.....	June-July..	18 in.	18 in.
(Milfoil or Yarrow)					
Alyssum.....	Saxatile Compactum.....	Yellow.....	April-May..	10 in.	6 in.
(Rock Madwort)					
Aquilegia.....	Caerulea.....	Blue.....	May-June..	24 in.	18-24 in.
(Columbine)					
	Chrysanth.....	Yellow.....	May-June..	24 in.	18-24 in.
		Mixed.....	{ Late Spring } { Early Sum. }	24 in.	
Arabis Alpina.....		White.....	April-May..	6-8 in.	6 in.
(White Rockcress)					
Asters					
Michaelmas.....					
	Daisy.....	Feltham Blue.....	Blue.....	Sept.-Oct..	36 in.
					24 in.
	Novae-angliae.....	Roseum Superbum.....	Red.....	Sept.-Oct..	36 in.
Baptisia Australis.....		Blue.....	August.....	3-5 ft.	18-24 in.
(False Indigo)					
Bellis Perennis.....		White.....	April into June.....	3-6 in.	6 in.
(English Daisy)					
Campanula.....	Carpatia.....	Blue.....	June-Oct..	8 in.	6 in.
(Bellflower)					
Campanula Media.....		Mixed.....	July-Aug..	24-36 in.	24 in.
(Canterbury Bells)					
Coreopsis.....	Lanceolata Grand.....	Yellow.....	June-July..	24 in.	24 in.
(Golden Daisy)					
Chrysanthemum.....	Hardy Garden.....	Mixed.....	Sept.-Oct..	36 in.	24 in.
Chrysanthemum					
	Maximum.....	Alaska.....	White.....	July-Aug..	24 in.
(Shasta Daisy)					
Delphinium.....	Belladonna.....	Light Blue.....	Summer...	48 in.	24-36 in.
(Larkspur)					
	Bellamosa.....	Dark Blue.....	Summer...	48 in.	24-36 in.
	Hybrids.....	Mixed.....	Summer...	48 in.	24-36 in.
Dianthus.....	Plumarius.....	Pink.....	Summer...	8 in.	12 in.
(Pinks)					
Dianthus.....					
	Barbatus.....	Newport Pink.....	Rose.....	May-June..	18 in.
(Sweet)					
	Nigricans.....	Red.....	May-June..	18 in.	12 in.
	William.....	Mixed.....	May-June..	18 in.	12 in.
Digitalis.....	Giant Hybrids.....	Various.....	June-July..	36 in.	24-36 in.
(Foxglove)					
Funkia.....	Caerulea.....	Blue.....	July.....	24 in.	12-18 in.
(Plaintain Lily)					
Gaillardia.....	Grandiflora.....	Yellow.....	Summer...	24 in.	12 in.
(Blanket Flower)					
Grass.....	Eulalia Japonica.....				
Gypsophila.....		White.....	May-June..	24-36 in.	12 in.
(Baby's Breath)					
Hemerocallis.....	Flava.....	Yellow.....	June.....	30 in.	12-18 in.
(Yellow Day Lily)					
Hollyhocks.....		Mixed.....	July-Aug..	36-48 in.	24-36 in.
(Double)					
Lathyrus.....					
	latifolius.....	Albus.....	White.....	July-Aug..	4-8 ft.
(Perennial Pea)					
	Splendens.....	Pink.....	July-Aug..	4-8 ft.	8 ft.
Lupinus.....					
	grandiflorus.....	Blue.....	May 15- June 15..	2-5 ft.	18-24 in.
(Lupine)					
	Moerheimi.....	Pink.....	May 15- June 15..	2-5 ft.	18-24 in.
Lychnis Viscaria.....	Splendens.....	Rosy-Red.....	June-July..	6-20 in.	12-18 in.
(German Catchfly)					
Myosotis.....	Palustris.....	Blue.....	Summer...	8 in.	6 in.
Papaver.....					
	Oriente.....	Hybrids.....	Crimson.....	May-June..	36 in.
(Poppy)					
Phlox paniculata.....		Various.....	Summer...	24 in.	12 in.
	Richard Wallace.....	White, Crimson Eye.....		24 in.	12 in.
	Miss Lingard.....	White.....		24 in.	12 in.
	Rheinlander.....	Salmon, Claret Eye.....		24 in.	12 in.
	R. P. Struthers.....	Carmine, Claret Eye.....		24 in.	12 in.
	Rijnstroom.....	Bright Crimson Pink.....		24 in.	12 in.
Phlox subulata.....	Alba.....	White.....	April- May 15..	2-6 in.	6 in.
(Ground or Moss Pink)					
	Rosea.....	Pink.....	April- May 15..	2-6 in.	6 in.
Platycodon.....					
	Grandiflorum.....	Blue.....	July, Aug., Sept.....	1-3 ft.	12-18 in.
(Balloon Flower)					
Rudbeckia.....		Yellow.....	July-Aug..	3-5 ft.	24-30 in.
(Golden Glow)					
Pyrethrum.....	Hybridum.....	Mixed.....	May-June..	18 in.	9-12 in.
(Painted Daisy)					
Sedum.....	Speatabile.....	Pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	12 in.	9-12 in.
(Stonecrop)					
Stokesia.....		Lavender.....	July-Oct..	18-24 in.	12-18 in.
(Cornflower Aster)					

Fall Bulbs

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, are set 4 to 6 inches apart. Cover Tulips 4 inches deep; other kinds 5 inches. Plant in October or November in deep, well-drained rich soil. Mulch with straw or leaves 4 to 6 ins. after ground is frozen. Remove mulch carefully in spring before warm weather.

Quantity rates apply on varieties of the same kind.

TULIPS		Each Rate	5 Rate	25 Rate	100 Rate
Named Varieties					
DARWIN MIXED.....		\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.05
AFTERGLOW—Rosy orange.....		.25	.22	.18	.15
BRONZE QUEEN—Golden bronze.....		.20	.15	.12	.10
CLARA BUTT—Apple blossom pink.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
COTTAGE MAID—Rosy pink white edge, single.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
CRYSOLORA—Golden yellow.....		.15	.12	.10	.08
DREAM—Rosy lilac.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
EUROPE—Glowing salmon-scarlet.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
INGLESOMBE YELLOW—Yellow.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
JAUNE D'OEUF—Apricot.....		.20	.15	.12	.10
KAISERKROON—Carmine scarlet, yellow border.....		.20	.15	.12	.10
LUCIFER—Clear orange.....		.20	.15	.12	.10
MRS. POTTER PALMER—Bright purplish violet.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
PICOTTE—White, margined deep rose.....		.12	.10	.08	.06
ZULU—Velvety purple black.....		.12	.10	.08	.06

HYACINTHS

Named Varieties					
MIXED.....		.22	.18	.14	.12
GERTRUDE—Rosy pink.....		.25	.22	.18	.14
KING OF BLUES—Rich indigo blue.....		.25	.22	.18	.14
L'INNOCENCE—Clear white.....		.25	.22	.18	.14
LA VICTORIE—Carmine rose.....		.25	.22	.18	.14
JONQUILS.....		.25	.22	.18	.14
NARCISSUS (Mixed).....		.22	.18	.14	.12
NARCISSUS (Named Varieties, Single Trumpet).....		.30	.25	.22	.20
By Mail, add 8c per 3; 10c per 10.					
Spring Bulbs will be in Spring Price List.					

IRIS

Sometimes called Hardy Orchids because of their exquisite coloring.

Iris will thrive in spite of neglect where other flowers fail but does best on fertile well-drained soil. May be planted in the spring but give better results and more bloom first season if set in the fall from August until first frost.

Put the crown of the root about two inches below the surface. For planting along borders or in masses they are spaced 8 to 10 inches apart. If planted in rows set 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet wide.

Clumps at 50c each.
Strong Divisions, each 15c; per 5, 60c; per 25 \$2.50; per 100 \$8.00.
By Mail Postpaid, 5 for 72c; 25 for \$2.80; 100 for \$8.56.

VARIETIES
Named in Order of Blooming
American Black Prince—Dark purplish blue; blooms nearly 30 days, beginning almost a month ahead of Orientalis.
Perfection—Purple and lavender; very beautiful.
Queen of May—Lilac with rose tint.
Sans Souci—Canary yellow and crimson brown.
Celeste—Pale azure blue, large.
Madame Chereau—White frilled with clear blue.
Flavescens—Creamy white; sweet scented.
Orientalis—Intense blue, narrow leaves.



Violets

Single, purple, fragrant, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2.00.
By Mail Prepaid, 25 for 83c; 100 for \$2.16.

Other Hardy Perennials

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley)—Plant in spring in partial shade. **By Mail Postpaid, 75c per 12; \$6.00 per 100.**
LILIUM AURATUM (Gold Banded Lily)—Plant in spring, 18 in. apart, 6 in. deep. Flowers in July and August.
By Mail Postpaid, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.
LILIUM CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily)—Plant in fall, 18 in. apart, 4 in. deep. Flowers June 15th to July 15th.
By Mail Postpaid, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.
IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)—Various colors, June 15 to July 15th. 2 to 3 ft. stalks. Plant 12 to 18 inches apart, 2 inches deep. **By Mail Postpaid, 40c each; \$4.00 for 12.**

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

Evergreens

Evergreens never drop their foliage and hence do not go into a dormant condition. Necessarily they must be transplanted with a ball of earth around the roots. Frequent transplantings with root prunings are necessary in the nursery row to develop a mass of fibrous feeding roots within the ball. Neosho evergreens are carefully hand dug, the balls of earth wrapped with burlap.

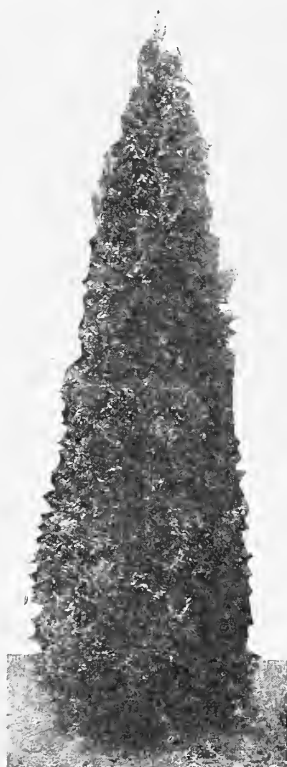
The specimens offered below are graded by height measuring from the level of the ground to the tip of the specimen. In a few instances they are offered by spread. Our guarantee is to deliver good, thrifty specimens that will meet your approval on arrival. There is positively no guarantee as to growth.

When to Plant

The two seasons for planting, fall and spring, are equally satisfactory, the fall season running from September 15th to November 15th, spring from April 1st to June 1st. These dates may vary slightly with different seasons, and also with location, according to whether one is situated in the extreme northern or southern zones.

Adaptability

Most all Evergreens do well in both sun and shade and readily adapt themselves to a wide variety of soils and climatic conditions. In general one will find the American types of Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*) the hardier from Kansas City north. Both types do well in the intermediate zone, while the Chinese types (*Biota Orientalis*) are more satisfactory for southern planting where they have to withstand the hot summer suns and protracted drouths. All the specimens listed below are



American Pyramidal
Arbor Vitae

COMMON CHINESE ARBOR VITAE (*Biota Orientalis*)—A fast growing Evergreen which has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, branches upright and parallel. Inclined to be rather open but can be made compact by shearing. Color bright green. Seedling type. 24-30 in., \$2.00; 30-36 in., \$3.00; 3-4 ft., \$4.00.

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE (*Biota Orientalis* *Pyramidalis*)—A very well-formed, compact, uniform, pyramidal tree. It grows broad at the base and tapers to a point at the top. Deep green in color. Does not require shearing. Desirable for accent points at entrances and in formal work. 24-30 in., \$4.00; 30-36 in., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$8.00.

CHINESE COMPACT ARBOR VITAE (*Biota Orientalis* *Compacta*)—Compact dwarf type of the Biotas, the foliage being finer and more graceful than the plain Chinese. Color deep green. 24-30 in., \$3.50; 30-36 in., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$7.00.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE (*Biota Orientalis* *Aurea Nana*)—Form and foliage very similar to *Biota Compacta* but the tips carry a conspicuous bright golden color. Very attractive. Desirable in groups, as specimens or in foundation plantings where added color is desired. 12-18 in., \$2.75; 18-24 in., \$4.00; 24-30 in., \$5.00.

MAYHEW'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—A beautiful light green type of compact *Biota Orientalis* with the golden tip but not so pronounced as on the Berckman's Golden. 12-18 in., \$2.50; 18-24 in., \$3.50; 24-30 in., \$4.50.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE (*Biota Orientalis* *Hybrid*)—The foliage is quite different from the other Biotas, resembling more a cross between the Arbor Vitae and Juniper. It is a bluish color during the winter, new growth in the spring coming out bright green. It is compact, globe shaped. 12-18 in., \$1.75; 18-24 in., \$2.50; 24-30 in., \$3.50; 30-36 in., \$5.00.

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis* *Globosa*)—A well-known, very dwarf, compact, globe-shaped type of the native species. The

spread is as broad as the height. Seldom gets over 3 to 4 ft. Maintains its globe shape without pruning. Dark green. Splendid for tubing and entrances. Stands severe temperatures. Measured by spread of specimens. 12-15 in. spread, \$3.50; 18-24 in. spread, \$5.00.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis* *Pyramidalis*)—The same type of foliage as the American Globe but pyramidal in shape and grows to a height of 12 or 15 ft. Is often used for sentinels at entrances. Good for formal effects. Keeps its pyramidal form without pruning. Dark green. Stands severe temperatures. 2-3 ft., \$4.50; 3-4 ft., \$7.00.

PEITZER'S JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis* *Pfitzeriana*)—This is a low spreading Juniper, very hardy, standing both very hot and cold temperatures. It is strikingly graceful, long plume-like branches, foliage a bright silvery green. May be trained in an upright form by staking a leader if desired. Measured by spread of specimens. 12-18 in. spread, \$4.50; 18-24 in. spread, \$7.00.

IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Hibernica*)—An erect, slender, conical, compact Juniper of formal habits. Grows to height of 15 ft. Foliage sage color or bluish green. 18-24 in., \$3.75; 2-3 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$7.00.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*)—A tall evergreen tree of rapid growth. Most widely planted and the hardiest of the Spruces. The branches are spreading and drooping. The color is very dark green, the rapid new growth each season being light green. Grows to a height of 40 ft. Used mostly as a specimen. Not suitable for foundation planting. 2-3 ft., \$3.75; 3-4 ft., \$5.00.

suitable for groups or foundation plantings with the exception of Norway Spruce.

One should bear in mind that it is not the sudden freezing that hurts Evergreens, but rather the sudden thawing after freezing, and contrary to the common idea groups planted on the north side are less susceptible to injury than those planted on the south.

Planting Instructions

Plant as soon as possible after receiving shipment. As soon as received, unpack, submerge the earth ball in a tub of water for 30 minutes. Do not stand in the sun, but place in a cool, shady place out of the wind. Prepare the soil well. Dig holes several inches wider and deeper than the ball. Set the trees straight and slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Leave the burlap around the earth ball but cut the strings after placing in position. Tramp the dirt firmly around the trees. When the hole is nearly full, pour in a couple of pails of water. Fill the balance of the hole with loose dirt. They should be kept well watered throughout the summer, cultivating the surface for a foot or eighteen inches around the trees. Do not put stable manure in the holes when planting. Loose straw or well-rotted leaves used as a mulch on top of the ground make a good fertilizer and help protect them against winter injury.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—A handsome, feathery, medium growth Evergreen with plume-like branches. Conical in shape. Bluish green, lace-like foliage. 2-3 ft., \$4.00.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA—A fine broad-leaved upright evergreen plant with dark, shiny, green foliage similar in appearance to Boxwood, though of more rapid growth, of moderate size and rather compact growth. Hardy as far north as Southern Missouri. Succeeds in almost any situation. Can be sheared to any desired form. 18-24 in., \$1.25; 2-3 ft., \$2.00.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—A very pretty shrub of unusual value. Blooms profusely from July to September. Leaves glossy green turning coppery red in the fall; flowers tube-like, about an inch long, white on inside, delicate pink out; fragrant. Holds its foliage all winter as far north as Tulsa. Deciduous farther north but hardy as far north as Kansas City. 3 ft. specimens, many branches, \$3.00.

JAPANESE NANDINA (*Nandina Domestica*)—A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves light green tinged with red in summer, turning to vivid red during the fall. The flowers are white, small, but in good sized erect panicles followed by bright crimson berries. Particularly striking in the fall with the bright red berries and darker red foliage. Not very hardy; would require winter protection north of Neosho. 18-24 in., \$3.00.

PHOTINIA—A large, broad-leaved, semi-evergreen of rounded form. Holds its foliage all winter as far north as Tulsa. Leaves drooping, 6 or 7 inches long, dark green upper surface, glossy, turning vivid red in the fall. Blooms in profusion in early spring, small white flowers in broad clusters 6 or 7 inches broad. 30-36 in., \$3.50; 3-4 ft., \$5.00.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES

Our customers in nearly every state order from us repeatedly. They recommend us to their friends. They tell us how pleased they are. We shall show our appreciation by "Keeping up the good work."

If you have never bought of us a pleasant experience is in store for you also. Give us a chance now to help you enjoy Growing Satisfaction.

Unexcelled Quality—Reasonable Prices

"I have never seen better roots or more thrifty trees. If every fruit grower could see your trees and know how reasonable you sell them you would have but little competition."—April 16, 1926. E. J. Edwards, Saline County, Missouri.

Profitable Trees From Neosho

"On the 11th we ordered 250 trees from you. You shipped them on the 12th and we received them on the 13th. We have never had quite such good service before on a shipment of trees, thank you very much."

"You will probably be interested to know that our orchard planted in 1920 from your trees has made four bumper crops, has made 369 cars on 250 acres and paid more dividends than any orchard ever grown in this part of the country. It has paid the stockholders their money back that was put into it to start with and 45% besides and the orchard is now worth \$1,000,000.00. This might be good advertising for your trees."—April 16, 1927. Big Four Orchard Company, Howard County, Arkansas.

Seven Years of Service

"If I am not mistaken this makes fifteen thousand trees I have bought of you in the last 7 years. Our dealings have been so satisfactory that it has been a pleasure to me to mention the Neosho Nurseries to my friends."—Mr. E. T. Russell, Tennessee.

Bought Our Trees 7 Years in Succession

"Your last shipment came through good, a good bunch of trees. We haven't bought a tree from anyone else and have been pleased with your trees except the Grimes Golden Pippins which you got from another nursery for us. All the rest of the trees have made a good growth."—April 5, 1927. W. P. Murray, Emmett County, Michigan.

Buys Neosho Trees for 6 Years

"I am well pleased with the stock received from your nursery. Have planted some of your stock nearly every spring for the past 6 years and can say have not lost any except one Jonathan tree. The 100 apple trees received from you six years ago this spring are bearing this year and all are true-to-name. Am very proud of this orchard and am mailing you an order for 150 apple trees for next spring's planting."—October 10, 1926. J. L. Runyan, Vigo County, Indiana.

Neosho Gives Satisfaction

"Of the stock I bought from you—I have all the trees growing and some of the apple trees are a great deal bigger than some trees I planted two years ago. If I plant more trees and if you have the trees I want I will order from your nursery. I found yours is a square deal and satisfaction."—November 14, 1926. A. J. Silveira, Napa County, California.

"The landscape service that you render is of the highest type. In addition the personal interest manifested through your representative has made it a pleasure for us to do business with you. Your ability in landscaping and furnishing good plant materials should readily be appreciated by those requiring your services."—Sam M. Degen, Pittsburg, Kansas.

"We were delighted with the plan prepared by your landscape department for beautifying the grounds of our new home. You recommended only the planting necessary to bring about the best results at a minimum cost. A portion of it was done last spring. We have a definite plan to follow in completing the layout, a great help indeed, especially for the inexperienced in landscaping. The planting already done is growing nicely—do not believe I could have obtained better nursery stock anywhere than that furnished by you, and I shall order from you the plants required to finish the work that was started right."—C. H. Miller, East St. Louis, Ill.

Best in 30 Years

"I have been planting trees for thirty years but the 200 trees I got from you one year ago last spring made the best growth of any I ever planted. Did not lose one tree."—A. Wm. Gerber, Kansas.

Pays to Plant Neosho Trees

"The trees that I purchased from you this spring a year ago are all growing and at a rapid speed and the trees that I purchased from you ten or twelve years ago, I am harvesting big crops of beautiful fruit. Neighbors and friends are astonished at the nice fruit. I am well pleased and well paid for planting Neosho Nurseries trees."—September 4, 1926. H. B. Rittenhouse, Montgomery Co., Penn.

Confidence Not Misplaced

"It has been a pleasure to deal with you, and when in need of more nursery stock will give you the preference. Your square methods of doing business is quite heartening."—September 7, 1926. Charles W. Greer, Providence County, R. I.

Neosho Trees Grow

"The trees (637 double-worked Grimes) put out this spring are doing nicely. They are O. K."—September 5, 1926. C. E. Koontz, Frederick County, Virginia.

Unexcelled in Quality and Price

"I received my order of 100 apple trees, 2 pear and 1 peach May 5th and will say that in my opinion they were the best lot of trees I ever received from any nursery company, up to size, and clean in every respect, also I believe that your price on stock of that kind cannot be beat anywhere. The Wilson Red June one-year trees were the largest one-year trees I ever received and can't be beat. You probably will get an order from me next year. P. S. The two-year McIntosh had fine formed heads."—May 9, 1926. Harold D. Harriman, Waldo Co., Maine.

Always Satisfactory

"I wish to thank you very much for the nice lot of trees received from you last month. I have bought quite a number of trees from you and also from others, and am pleased to say that yours have always been very satisfactory and seem to be better each year."—R. S. Hommel, Tennessee.

Neosho Trees Always Please

"The fruit trees I purchased from you last season are growing fine. I have never received anything but first class nursery stock from you and whenever I need any more you will receive the order. I also will continue to recommend you to my friends."—September 11, 1926. F. M. Oderkirk, Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

1000 Mile Shipment Pleases

"My recent orders of fruit trees arrived in fine shape. They are excellent, well-grown trees and I am very much pleased with them."—March 23, 1926. E. D. Vosbury, Franklin County, Vermont.

Neosho Service Means Repeat Orders

"The fruit trees I bought from you, all arrived in good condition and are all planted. (475 apple, 1116 peach.) They were a nice lot of trees, especially the apple. I expect to plant more this fall and next spring and will take the matter up with you at planting time."—April 26, 1926. Paul Benner, Highland Co., Ohio. (In March, 1927, he ordered 467 more trees.)

Best of All

"The nursery stock that I got from you has done better than the stock that I have gotten from any other nursery."—John Block, New Mexico.

Best and Cheapest

"This is conclusive proof of the thriftiness of your stock, and wish to add another thought, we were given the best service, and the best packed trees, the cheapest trees laid down at our station, and in every way pleased more with your stock than any nursery that we ever had any dealings with."—E. E. Evans, Illinois.

Making Good in Arizona

"We had the best luck ever with our stock bought from you. Out of 126 trees bought only lost two, one eaten off by a gopher, one by a rabbit. Already the trees have made a growth of 24 to 36 inches and none less than 18 inches and only one rain in last ninety days."—Claude O. Eckel, Arizona.

Extra Fine Results

"I have been very much pleased with the stock I have bought of you, the apple trees I got two years ago and last spring have done extra well, with one exception. The trees I got this spring all are doing fine, the peach trees drove me off the lot, they have grown so."—J. Y. Bryant, North Carolina.

Best in 10 Years

"I have been buying trees the past ten years and this lot is the best one-year trees I ever saw. I have 70 acres in trees."—Irwin Paul, Michigan.

Finest Ever Seen

"The 150 apple trees which I bought from you in March were the finest trees that I ever saw. They have not had a fair chance, I have not been able to give them my personal attention, and some of them died, but I assure you that it was not due to any fault of yours."—September 7, 1926. J. H. Fortner, Presidio County, Texas.

Unusually Fine

"They are unusually fine trees (324 apple). Just what I expect, though, from the Neosho Nurseries."—Mrs. John Van Brunt, Cass County, Missouri, March 27, 1926.

ENDORSEMENTS OF OUR LANDSCAPE SERVICE

"Your drawing and suggestions for the planting of my place have been duly received and to say that I am pleased with the attention that you have given me, is putting it mildly. May I advise that it was through the kind offices of Mr. Fred Sloan of this place that I got in touch with your firm. Mr. Sloan owns a 13,000 apple and peach orchard here and has repeatedly told me that the best trees on his place were purchased from your firm."—February 22, 1927. John W. Jackson, Alleghany Co., Maryland.

"I am pleased to report that your shrubbery and trees supplied last April proved to be very satisfactory with exception of the raspberry bushes and one cherry tree. These failures I do not attribute to you since the other stock was 100 per cent good and beyond my expectations."—September 10, 1927. John W. Jackson, Alleghany Co., Maryland.

"My grounds are very beautiful, considering all planting was done this spring. Practically everything was furnished by you to my entire satisfaction."—H. A. Wangerien, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"May I express to you at this time my very great appreciation of the services rendered me by your landscape department. I am very well pleased with the planting of my garden and with the growth made in this garden during the past several months."—December 17, 1926. Carl R. Meyers, Joplin, Missouri.

"We have indeed derived a great deal of pleasure from our new house and grounds since the latter was landscaped by your architect last fall. Our trees and shrubs have greatly improved our home, even the first year."—November 6, 1926. C. C. Stevenson, Crawford County, Kansas.

"I was very much pleased with the sketch made and the suggestions as to planting."—October 31, 1926. Claude Masters, Creek County, Oklahoma.

"We were very much pleased with the plants furnished as well as the arrangement suggested by your Mr. Woodard, which we followed throughout. The shrubbery was particularly strong and vigorous and made a wonderful growth this season."—A. C. Wallace, Miami, Okla.

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"

"Yours for Growing Satisfaction"



Every House Can Be Enhanced in Beauty and in Value by Proper Plantings



An Inviting Out-Door Room



A Beautiful Row of Lombardy Poplars On Our Grounds—
Only Eight Years Old



Our Two-Year Apple, Size 11/16 inch up,
5 to 7 ft. tall. Roots and tops grown
two seasons in our nursery

Neosho Nurseries Co. - - Neosho, Missouri